The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4967. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Meeting of Prominent Anti-Slavery Men in Paris.

A German Peace Conference to be Held at Baden.

Threatened Fight Between Russian and Turkish War Vessels.

Contradictory Reports Regarding the Insurrection in Spain.

FRANCE.

An Abolition Congress in Paris—A Protest Against Slavery.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 26—Evening.

An Abolition Congress, composed of the leading anti-slavery men of the world, commenced its session here to-day. A large number of Americans, and many representatives of the African race are present.

One of the objects of the Congress is to prepare and adopt a memorial to all those Powers which tolerate human slavery within their dominions, urging the total abolition of such bondage.

M. VELPEAU, the eminent physician, is dead.

GERMANY.

A Conference Arranged Between King William and the Sovereigns of the South German States.

BERLIN, Monday, Aug. 26—Evening.

The preliminaries for a meeting between King WILLIAM, of Prussia, and the Sovereigns of the South German States have been arranged. Baden has been agreed upon as the place of the Conference, which will be held at an early day.

CANDIA.

A Fight Threatened Between a Russian and a Turkish Man-of-War.

MARSEILLES, Monday, Aug. 26.

An arrival from the Island of Candia brings the following intelligence:

While a Russian war steamer was taking on board a number of refugees on the Cretan coast, the commander of a Turkish man-of-war, which was lying near by, forbid any further embarkation. The Russian commander refused to desist, and both vessels ran out their guns and prepared for a fight; but OMAR PASHA, the commander of the land forces, who was on the shore in the vicinity, hearing of the danger, interfered, and prevented an engagement.

SPAIN.

The Insurrection in Spain—Contradictory Reports.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 26.

The reports of the troubles in Spain are conflicting and unreliable. The official dispatches published at Madrid and telegraphed abroad say that all the risings have been put down, and that the insurrection is ended; while advices received from the insurgents themselves flatly contradict these statements, and maintain that the movement against the present Government is going on with success, and gathering strength day by day.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Government Orders American Rifles.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Monday, Aug. 26.

The Russian Government has sent an order to the United States for 100,000 Berdan rifles.

The Holy Land Excursionists.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, Aug. 26—Noon.

The steamship *Quaker City*, with the Holy Land excursionists on board, has arrived at Odessa from Constantinople. All are well.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 26—Noon.

Consols for money	94¾
United States Five-twenty Bonds	73⅜
Erie Railway Shares	45
Illinois Central Shares	77⅜
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	21¼

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 26—2 P. M.

Consols for money	94 11-16
United States Five-twenty Bonds	73⅜
Illinois Central Railway Shares	77⅛
Erie Railway Shares	45¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	21¼

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 26—Evening.

Consols closed at 94 11-16 for money.

American securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds weak at	73⅜
Illinois Central Railway Shares	77⅛
Erie Railway Shares	45¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	21

FRANKFORT, Monday, Aug. 26—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 77 for the issue of 1862.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Aug. 26—Noon.

COTTON quiet; estimated sales to-day, 9,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 10⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 11d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 13s. 9d., for new Southern, and 13s. 6d. for California. Barley, 5s. Corn, 35s. 9d. Oats, 3s. 6d. Peas, 41s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 49s. Beef, 142s. 6d. Lard, 51s. 9d. Pork, 75s. 6d. Bacon, 43s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Resin, common, 7s. 6d.; middling, 13s. Tallow, 44s. 9d. Pot Ashes, 31s. Spirits of Turpentine, 29c. Petroleum—Spirits, 8⅛d.; refined, 1s. 4d. Cloverseed, 41s.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 26—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. Whale Oil, £40. Sperm Oil, £115. Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d. Linseed Oil, £39 10s.

In the Produce market Spirits of Turpentine has advanced to 30s. and common Resin to 7s. 9d. No change in other articles.

Medium Resin has declined to 12s.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Aug. 26—2 P. M.

The Cotton market is very dull, and the sales to-day will not reach 8,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 10⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 11d.

Breadstuffs are without change.

In the Provision market Beef has declined to 140s., and Lard advanced to 52s. Pork, Bacon and Cheese unchanged.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 26—2 P. M.

We have no changes to report in our markets since the noon report.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Aug. 26—Evening.

COTTON—The market has been inactive, and closed dull at a decline of ⅛d. on American grades. The following are the authorized closing quotations:

Middling Uplands	10¾d.
Middling Orleans	10⅞d.

The sales of the day foot up 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed generally unchanged; Wheat, 13s. 9d. for Southern, and 13s. 6d. for California White. Corn, 35s. 9d. Flour, 34s. ℔ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Beef quiet 146s., and Pork 75s. 6d. ℔ bbl. Lard firm at 52s.

PRODUCE—Resin, 7s. 9d. for common Wilmington, and 12s. for medium American. Spirits Turpentine, 30s. Tallow, 44s. 9d. Petroleum, 8⅜d. ℔ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 4d. for refined.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 26—Evening.

SUGAR—The market closed quiet and steady; No. 12, D. S., was quoted at 25s. 6d.

IRON—Unchanged; Scotch Pig quoted at 53s. ℔ ton, mixed numbers.

Oils and Linseeds unchanged.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Monday, Aug. 26—Noon.

The steamship *City of Washington*, Capt. ROSKELL, from New-York on the 14 inst., has arrived here, *en route* Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Monday, Aug. 26—Noon.

The steamship *America*, Capt. MEYER, from New-York on the 15th inst., arrived here at 12 o'clock last night, on the way to Bremen.

LONDONDERRY, Monday, Aug. 26—Noon.

The steamship *Nestorian*, from Quebec, arrived here this morning and proceeded to Liverpool.

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

The Future of Mormonism.

From the London Daily News, Aug. 14.

A crisis appears to have overtaken at the same time the civil community established at the Great Salt Lake City and the Mormon Church, which has its central seat there. We have heard of late that schisms of a most serious character have broken out in Utah; that President YOUNG's authority is defied, and that his practices are denounced by some who have hitherto held high places under him, while his chief occupation has been the excommunication of the unruly. The marriage laws of Utah, which have hitherto been held to be fundamental parts of the Mormon polity, appear to be called in question by some of the principal men in the society, and this is a matter on which YOUNG, it is understood, will make no concession. But the cause which most threatens the character, if not the existence, of the Mormon settlement is external. *Gold, which builds up so many things, is disintegrating Mormondom.* Mines, which in the first excitement of discovery are said to exceed in value all previously known to exist on the American Continent, have been found near the South Pass, about two hundred and fifty miles from Salt Lake City, and six weeks ago the people were departing for them by hundreds, leaving the richest wheat harvests ungathered. There is nothing leads so rapidly to the settlement of a region in America as the discovery of gold, and the depopulation of their capital is not the direst evil the Mormons have to fear. In the present disorganized condition of large portions of the population of the United States, it is inevitable that *thousands who have been dislocated by the events of war should make their way to the neighborhood of Utah, whither they will carry sentiments and ideas anything but favorable to Mr. Young and his institutions.* Whatever view we may be disposed to take of the stability and strength of Mormonism, it is certain that its leaders for the last twenty years have acted on the belief that *isolation was necessary to the success of their plans*, and they have accordingly discouraged to the utmost the attempts of strangers to approach or mingle with them. It is only at a distance from all rival power that authority such as YOUNG and his associates have hitherto claimed can be exercised. But just as that authority itself is called in question it is about to be subjected to the severest strain. The strong element of discontent which has never been absent from Utah will now be able to make alliances which have until lately been impossible; while *Northern opinion will also find new agencies with which to combat polygamy.* Many elaborate plans have been devised at New-York and Washington for destroying an organization of society so repugnant as Mormonism to the best features of modern civilization. It has even been proposed to suppress its "peculiar institutions" by the power of Federal law, supported by a military expedition. What is happening shows how much wiser it is in a young country, where unsuspected forces are always suddenly developing themselves, to look with a certain amount of patience on departure from custom and usage, and to wait for a remedy in the course of the operations of natural laws, rather than seek it in the best-intentioned violence. Nobody need be scandalized at seeing these self-styled "Saints" leaving the seat of their theocracy for the gold mines. They have never dissembled that the prosperity they sought was earthly and material, and if to realize it by gold mining they have to abandon detestable habits, they and their neighbors may be congratulated on the result.

The Hay Fever.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Aug. 12.

In Great Britain the haymaking season often commences in the south in the early part of May; toward the north it is July before the grass is cut, and in the Yorkshire wold districts and Scotland the 12th of August sometimes sees haymaking unfinished. Practically speaking, the aroma of new hay pervades the country for the best part of four months in the year. There are few of us who are not acquainted with at least one or two persons who suffer grievously from what is known as hay fever. To them the Summer is a protracted period of torment spent in flying about from point to point, as the haymaking threatens to pursue or surround them. They take refuge sometimes in yachts, but mostly by the seaside, where, nevertheless, an inland breeze, sweet as it may be to others, comes to them only as a malignant blast of the enemy. These plucky people seem as if they were for ever catching violent feverish colds; they are perpetually weeping and sneezing, restless, ill at ease, and generally uncomfortable. This continues with more or less severity, sometimes only for two or three weeks, until the smell of the hay has quite gone; sometimes for nearly the whole Summer without any apparent reason, but leaving the patient weak, exhausted, and out of sorts. The cause is commonly supposed to be the emanations which are given out by certain flowering grasses, and the rind of pungent vegetable powder suspended in the air when these grasses are out, dried in the sun, and tossed about in order to turn them into hay. Others suggest that it is due to the benzoic acid which is extracted from some grasses by the solar heat. It appears certain that in any event the well-to-do and sedentary classes are much more subject to the attacks than the poorer classes and out-door laborers who, from their hardy habits and probably from the more frequent and active action of the skin, are almost entirely exempt from them.

Strikes on the Continent.

From the London Economist.

Since the change of the law in France strikes have been of constant occurrence, but many of them have been amicably arranged by the State authorities. It is much to the credit of the French authorities that an application on the part of either the employers or employed for permission to hold a meeting has often led to friendly mediation. In Prussia the provisions of the Industrial Code were enforced twenty-nine times between 1845 and 1865, but in many other cases proceedings were commenced, and either failed or were abandoned. The strikes which were the cause of them seem to have seldom been of any magnitude; there were only five great strikes in the twenty years, and the longest time any of them lasted was ten days. But in one of these cases 1,000 factory hands struck work; in another, nearly 900. The chief strikes in Italy have occurred in Piedmont, though there was one of 1,000 workmen in the iron foundries of Naples. This, however, was terminated in a month, and none of the Piedmontese strikes lasted any longer time. The carpenters and joiners of Turin struck for higher wages in 1860 and 1863, but both times unsuccessfully; the masons and bricklayers of Turin struck in 1861; and the woollen weavers of Biella struck for eighteen days in 1864, but accepted an arrangement. In Genoa, the porters of the free port struck to keep up their monopoly, and "were allowed to carry their point through the weakness and want of decision of the municipality." In Denmark there was a strike of the carpenters and bricklayers of Copenhagen for an increase of 4d. a day in their wages. The masters refused to grant the increase, and after the strike had lasted six weeks, the men, finding their private resources exhausted, returned gradually to their work. On this, the masters spontaneously conceded half the demand, and any rottenness that might have existed in the industrial state of Denmark was happily removed. It must, of course, be remembered that in all these countries perfect freedom of combination, if it exists at all, is quite of modern growth. What will be the result of relaxing the laws against strikes may not appear from any statement of the result of the former severity. But it is significant of an altered tone of public feeling that these relaxations should have occurred at a time when the abuse of strikes is so much felt, and that it has been thought right to take a step toward liberty even when there was such a tendency to licence.

The Princess Charlotte.

From the Indépendance Belge, Aug. 12.

The Queen and the Princess CHARLOTTE, seated in a pony-chaise, and followed by an attendant on horseback, yesterday, drove for upward of an hour about the vicinity of the Park of Jervreeren. The weather was most pleasant. The Princess looked well, and acknowledged with great affability the marks of respect shown her. The Queen and her companion returned to the castle, by the Brussels road, toward 5 o'clock. A large gathering was awaiting their return, and when the carriage appeared the crowd promptly made way for it. All the spectators stood bare-headed as the august ladies passed by, calm and smiling, and seemingly highly delighted at the numerous evidences of sympathy.

The French Government and the Mexican Expedition.

From the Paris Opinion Nationale, Aug. 11.

We are informed that a pamphlet will be shortly published under the auspices of the French Government, which will justify the undertaking of the Mexican expedition and counteract the effect produced by the speeches of the Opposition. It will require no little ability for the author of the pamphlet to confute the argument of MM. THIERS and JULES FAVRE.

A Pen Picture of Marquez.

From La Liberté, Aug. 11.

MARQUEZ is small and slender; his looks are repulsive; his complexion is sunburnt. He walks with some difficulty, as he once sustained a fracture of the hip by being run over. He is a coward, for in the camp of la Soledad or la Pulga, where the writer of these lines called upon him several times, his tent was surrounded by guards, placed there by MARQUEZ, who was in constant dread of the advent of the Juarists. MARQUEZ is an excellent marksman. His cruelty once afforded the writer an opportunity to pass judgment upon his skill. His men had taken prisoner a youth of eighteen. MARQUEZ decided at once that he should be shot as a traitor to his country, and granted him one hour's respite to prepare for death. The Curate of la Soledad visited the unfortunate. Meantime MARQUEZ selected ten men to act as executioners. Shortly afterward the prisoner appeared. The Lieutenant commanding the firing-squad stood aside and shouted, "Take aim!" As he uttered these words, a report was heard and the prisoner fell dead. None of the soldiers had fired, but MARQUEZ, who was but sixty paces off, had drawn a pistol and carried out the sentence he himself had passed. His soldiers removed the corpse. MARQUEZ's pistol-bullet had entered the left eye of the deceased wretch and lodged in the brain.

Maximilian's Works.

Leipsig (Aug. 7) Correspondence of La Liberté.

The publication of the works of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN has obtained immense success in Austria and in South Germany. The first edition of the four volumes has already disappeared from the shelves of the booksellers.

AFFAIRS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The State-street Irregularities—The Case of Julius F. Hartwell—Arguments in the Case of Hartwell and Mellen, Ward & Co.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 26, 1867.

The parties connected with the State-street irregularities will all be tried this week in the United States Circuit Court, and their cases will be followed by that of CHARLES BURRILL *vs.* The City of Boston, which is a claim for about $800,000 for recruits furnished Boston by Mr. BURRILL during the war. The celebrated Howland Will case follows, and the indications are that these three matters will occupy the attention of the Court for some weeks. The Judges are Messrs. CLIFFORD and LOWELL.

The State-street frauds, as is well known, came to light on the 2d of last March, when the firm of MELLEN, WARD & Co., bankers and brokers on Congress-street, failed for a large sum, dragging the First National Bank of Newton after them. At the same time it was discovered that there was a large deficit in the accounts of the United States Sub-Treasury, and that JULIUS F. HARTWELL, a clerk in that office, had loaned to MELLEN, WARD & Co. a considerable amount of United States funds. A complaint was entered against HARTWELL and against CHARLES MELLEN, CHARLES H. WARD and EDWARD CARTER, of the firm of MELLEN, WARD & Co., in the United States District Court, and on the 27th of last April indictments were found against all the parties by the Grand Jury of that Court. Under a certificate of the District-Attorney the cases were sent up to the Circuit Court, and on the 15th of last May the Grand Jury of that Court also found indictments against the same parties,

The special session of the United States Circuit Court commenced this morning, and the case of JULIUS F. HARTWELL, a clerk in the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at Boston, was first called. The indictment against HARTWELL embraces ten counts. The first alleges that JULIUS F. HARTWELL, a clerk in the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at Boston, charged with the safe keeping of the public moneys of the United States, did feloniously and unlawfully loan to EDWARD CARTER, of Boston, $50,000 intrusted to him for safe keeping, against the peace and dignity of the United States, &c. The second count alleges that JULIUS F. HARTWELL, while clerk as aforesaid, did, Jan. 10, 1867, feloniously and unlawfully loan to MELLEN, WARD & Co. the sum of $100,000 of United States moneys, against the peace and dignity, &c.

The third count alleges that JULIUS F. HARTWELL did, on the 28th of February, 1867, while clerk as aforesaid, feloniously and unlawfully loan to MELLEN, WARD & Co. $100,000 of the United States moneys, against the peace and dignity, &c.

The fourth count alleges that JULIUS F. HARTWELL, gentleman, of Boston, did, on Dec. 1, 1866, knowingly and unlawfully appropriate $50,000 of United States moneys, and did loan that sum to one EDWARD CARTER, against the peace and dignity, &c.

The fifth count charges that JULIUS F. HARTWELL did, on the 19th of January, 1867, loan $100,000 to CHARLES MELLEN, CHARLES H. WARD, and EDWARD CARTER, against the peace and dignity, &c.

The sixth count alleges that JULIUS F. HARTWELL, did, on the 2d of February, 1867, loan to MELLEN, WARD & Co. the sum of $100,000, against the peace and dignity, &c.

The seventh count alleges that on the 7th of February, 1867, JULIUS F. HARTWELL did loan CHARLES MELLEN, CHARLES H. WARD, and EDWARD CARTER $100,000.

The eighth count alleges that JULIUS F. HARTWELL did, on the 15th of February, 1867, loan to MELLEN, WARD & Co. $100,000.

The ninth count alleges that JULIUS F. HARTWELL did, on the 28th of February, 1867, loan to EDWARD CARTER $100,000.

The tenth count alleges that on the 28th of February, 1867, JULIUS F. HARTWELL did loan $100,000 to MELLEN, WARD & Co., all the above being the public moneys of the United States. The indictment is attested by C. R. COFFIN, foreman of the Grand Jury, and by G. S. HILLARD, United States District-Attorney. The latter, with Assistant District-Attorney HYDE, appeared for the Government this morning.

Mr. H. W. PAINE, counsel for Mr. HARTWELL, said that the counsel on both sides had conferred together, and they desire that the arguments on questions that must be considered at some stage should be heard at this stage of the proceedings. He made a motion to quash the indictment against HARTWELL.

Judge CLIFFORD said the motion was an expedient one, and the Court concurred therein. There were some precedents existing in the courts, and the Court would hear the arguments at this stage of the proceedings. The indictments, of which the substance is above given, were therefore not read.

Mr. HILLARD said he favored the hearing of the motion to quash the indictment, but was opposed to hearing any other counsel than that for HARTWELL, the counsel for MELLEN, WARD & CARTER being present. The Court decided that the others should be heard.

R. M. MORSE, Jr., counsel for Mr. HARTWELL, then gave the objections to the indictment. The first three indictments were framed under the statutes of 1846, and the last seven under the statutes of 1866. He said the position which the counsel would take in regard to the act of 1846 was that HARTWELL, being a clerk in the office of the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, he was not an officer, and did not come within the meaning and intent of the statute, and was not, therefore, liable under the provisions of section 16 of that act, by which officers are charged with the safe keeping of moneys, &c. That statute applied simply to officers, and HARTWELL was not an officer. The only persons called officers, whose duties were defined, and whose official relations with the Government were mentioned, were the Assistant Treasurers of the United States.

The counsel claimed that HARTWELL was simply one of the means of performing the duties of the Assistant Treasurer, which the law permitted the latter to have at the expense of the Government, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Government did not look at HARTWELL as an officer, but simply as a clerk.

He gave no bonds, and the relation which HARTWELL held was that of any clerk or servant to his employer, and he did not hold any official relation to the Government. He quoted from high authorities to show that the act of 1846 applied simply to the officers of the Government and not to clerks, who were unknown to the Deprrtment. He held that Congress, in passing the act, did not intend to cover clerks—only the officers.

Mr. GEORGE O. SHATTUCK, counsel for CHARLES MELLEN, CHARLES H. WARD and EDWARD CARTER, then made an argument for his clients.

He was followed by Mr. J. S. ABBOTT, who appeared for JOHN LEIGHTON, who was arrested subsequent to MELLEN, WARD & Co., and against whom civil suits are pending in the State Courts. Both of the latter gentlemen cited various authorities to show the invalidity of the indictments.

EX-GOV. ANDREW, who also appeared for JOHN LEIGHTON, said the crime with which his client was charged did not exist in the United States until it was erected into an offence by Congress in 1866. The indictment must set forth not merely that the party embezzled but also that he did these particular acts and things which the statute of 1866 erected into an offence. It must charge not only that embezzlement was committed but also the thing done which constituted embezzlement. He gave a history of the creation of sub-treasuries and asserted that his client did not come under the plain intention of the act of 1866.

Assistant District-Attorney HYDE said the questions at issue were whether Mr. HARTWELL was or was not an officer of the Government, and whether he was such an officer as was described in the statute of 1866. He was appointed a Clerk according to law, under the Constitution, with a fixed salary, and though his duties were not defined, they had relation solely to the care of the property of the United States. He paid out all the moneys, kept a cash account and was an officer of the United States.

A United States Deputy Marshal was appointed in the same manner that HARTWELL was, and he was considered an officer of the Government, though in both cases the Marshal and the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury were the responsible parties, and were regarded as such at Washington. He cited numerous cases to illustrate his argument. The Court then adjourned until to-morrow. VIGIL.

MARYLAND.

Rainy Weather—Politics and Politicians.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 24, 1867.

The sun shines once more. Such rains have not been known for twenty years. The whole State has been flooded; fields of hundreds of acres in extent under water; bridges swept away; mill-dams broken and other valuable property destroyed, and from first to last during its continuance several persons lost their lives. The farmers say the season has been entirely too wet for corn, and consequently that crop will be short.

The heavy rains have directly benefited this city, having done for it that which the city authorities could not, or would not, do, viz.: thoroughly cleaned it, so that Baltimore this morning has a face as bright and shining as a school-boy on a holiday.

But a rain of forty days and forty nights would fail to dampen the ardor of the politicians in these parts. The "wild hunt" for office still continues with unabated vigor, and the Democrats show that in this race they—

> "Are dogs of black St. Hubert's breed,
> Unmatched for courage, strength and speed."

In their minority the members of *ye fierce Democracie* were as loving as lambs; but in their majority they are becoming as cross as cats. It is greatly to be feared that the only tie that binds them now is that same old cord which JOHN C. CALHOUN said held them years ago, to wit, "the cohesive bond of public plunder."

The respective friends of two of the candidates for Sheriff, Dr. MILTON N. TAYLOR, who is the favorite of the "old hunkers," and JOHN W. DAVIS, who is the pet of the young Democrats, brought their contest at a meeting the other night to the stern arbitrament of arms, in which the former had one of their number badly wounded, after which the latter "retired in good order." Meanwhile the Radical incumbents of the offices look on with woe-begone countenances, and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so they open not their mouths. Shall we not hope, with STERNE, "that the wind may be tempered to the shorn lamb."

The *American*, however, to the honor of its courage, if not of its cause, be it said, fights on, battling bravely against both wind and tide.

The Radicals generally blame the leading Conservative Union men with the downfall of the Union Party in this State, and say but for them Maryland would have been even now in the category of Tennessee, than which to the patriot and philanthropist nothing could be more delightful to contemplate! The Conservatives retort that it was the unjust, unconstitutional and oppressive course of the Radicals that compelled a separation.

Just here let me say that a leading and influential Democrat, who is universally respected, denounced your unknown correspondent, upon the appearance of my first letter, as "a mendacious Radical whose object was to make mischief between the Conservatives and Democrats, to prejudice the whole country against Maryland as being under rebel rule, and thus to justify an interference by Congress. He also stated that "there was the very best feeling existing between these two classes of politicians, and that the Conservatives would be most favorably considered in all of their conventions," that they, the Democrats, "well knew their obligations to such men as BLAIR, SWANN, PURNELL, FINDLAY, &c., and would prove that they had not forgotten them."

To the charge of being a Radical, your correspondent says that he, like GALLIO, "cares for none of these things," or in other words:

> "He does not care a tore up,
> Whether Mossup kicks Barry,
> Or Barry kicks Mossup."

He has given facts to the best of his information and judgment, and he adheres to his statement, the intelligent Democrat to the contrary, notwithstanding. *Nous verrons*, as old Mr. RITCHIE used to say. The Democratic State Central Committee, anticipating the adoption of the Constitution, has called a State Convention to make nominations for the various State offices, and the candidates are "up and a doing." Should this anticipation prove well-founded, we shall have to elect a Governor, Attorney-General, Comptroller of the Treasury and Clerk of the Court of Appeals for the State at large.

The most prominent candidates for Governor are Col. ODEN BOWIE, Hon. HENRY D. FERNANDIS, Hon. JOHN WETHERED, Hon. WALTER MITCHELL, Dr. GEO. R. DENNIS, Hon. HIRAM MCCULLOUGH and Col. JOHN F. DENT. Col. BOWIE, who appears to have the lead at this time, was, I believe, Captain of a volunteer company in the Mexican war, and is said to have been a brave and gallant officer. He also gained some distinction for himself and his State at the Saratoga races last year, where his thoroughbred horses came out first-best on several occasions.

He took no part in the late lamentable civil strife, but his sympathies are known to have been on the side of the South. Col. BOWIE is a tobacco-planter and stock-grower. Hon. HENRY D. FERNANDIS, who is thought to be his principal opponent, is an elegant and accomplished member of the Bar of Hartford County.

The principal candidates for Attorney-General are Hon. WM. PINKNEY WHYTE, Hon. I. D. JONES and Hon. H. W. ARCHER, all distinguished in their profession.

Col. LEONARD, the present excellent officer, is the only gentleman mentioned as yet for Comptroller. AUGUSTUS GASSOWAY, Esq., and HENRY E. BATEMAN, are spoken of for Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

If the Radicals should recognize the Constitution at all, they will probably bring out their wheel-horse, Judge BOND, and a splendid run he would make, too, "certain and sure," if he could only have the aid of his black myrmidons. They tote their muskets about here quite briskly, but it is likely to be some time yet before they tote the ballot, except at Radical primary meetings. Let them "watch and wait," as did VALANDIGHAM over the border.

PATAPSCO.

A Canal Boatman Murdered at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 26.

An unknown man, aged about 23 years, a steersman on the canal boat, *P. W. Lamoraux*, was murdered here last evening by JOHN J. SCHOONMAKER, a hand on the same boat. The murdered man shipped on board the boat at New-York about twenty-five days ago, but is supposed to belong to Utica. SCHOONMAKER is under arrest.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Aug. 26.

Gen. SCHOFIELD has decided that the State Poor laws shall be enforced with reference to the paupers to whom the Freedmen's Bureau has ceased giving rations. By this decision all the black vagrants who crowded to the cities of Virginia at the close of the war will be returned to their respective counties where they are citizens. The pauper whites will be treated the same way. The City Council is about opening a new almshouse for colored people.

The case of the colored Canadian who applied for redress because the owners of the steamship *Hatteras* refused him a first cabin passage on account of his color, was decided this morning by United States Commissioner CAHOON. Mr. CAHOON decided that the Civil Rights Bill only applied to American citizens, and foreigners could not obtain redress under it.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Affairs at Victoria—Cession of British Columbia to the United States—German Emigration to Sitka—Shipping and Mining Intelligence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 26.

By the steamer *Active*, from Victoria, dates to Aug. 20 have been received.

The *News*, of that place, says: Letters were received at Victoria by the last English mail, stating that the question of the cession of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia to the United States, in liquidation of the *Alabama* claims, was a subject of free discussion in the various clubs of the British metropolis, and the general feeling among English politicians was favorable to the proposition as the readiest method of paying the $32,000,000 which the United States claim as compensation for losses sustained through the depredations of the Confederate cruisers. The Imperial Government, it is said, would not hesitate to close the bargain were it not that a protest was feared from the Dominion of Canada, the people of which desire to extend the Confederation to the shores of the Pacific. It is believed, however, that Vancouver's Island may be so disposed of that its cession to the United States would not exclude the new Dominion from the Pacific seaboard.

The Victoria *Colonist* learns that a company of Germans is organized in San Francisco to induce emigration from the Old World to Sitka, for which purpose agencies are to be established in the larger German cities. The principal object of the enterprise is the development of the fisheries of Alaska.

The news from the Cariboo mines continues favorable.

Ships at San Francisco have great difficulty in getting crews, owing to the combination of the keepers of sailor boarding-houses.

Most of the cargo of the ship *Blackwell* has been discharged in a damaged condition. The ship was insured in Boston for $80,000.

A great movement is in progress for the distribution of from 6,000 to 8,000 acres of outside lands to the citizens of San Francisco. The question strongly affects local politics.

The steamer *Active* brought from Victoria $227,000 in treasure.

The ships *Manchester*, from Valparaiso, and *Czarowitch*, from Codiac, have arrived here.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Fifty-eighth Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 26.

The Convention met at 7 o'clock, Mr. FOLGER, President *pro tem* in the chair.

Several petitions were presented and referred.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. FERRY moved that, whereas the session of the Convention is approaching its close, and no report having been made from the Committee on the Judiciary, therefore

Resolved, That they be instructed to report a system for the Judiciary as indicated by him

The motion was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ALVORD moved that the roll of the Convention be called. Lost.

Mr. GREELEY said it was a privileged question and did not need a vote. Any member could demand that the roll be called.

The Chair said this would determine whether or not there was a quorum present.

The roll was called, and 65 members answered to their names. There not being a quorum present, Mr. ALVORD moved to adjourn, which was carried, and Convention adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Affairs at Fortress Monroe—Shipping and General Intelligence.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Saturday, Aug. 24.

The pilot-boat *Maryland* reports to-night having spoken to-day brig *Sea Foam*, schooner *Mary Blanc* and schooner *Sardinia*, bound to Baltimore; and boarded schooner *A. Derrick*, from Liverpool bound to Baltimore. Went to sea the same day—brig *Brothers*, (English,) bound to St. Johns, N. B., and bark *Anthon*, (Prussian,) bound to Rotterdam. Bremen bark is at anchor in the James River channel, bound to sea; and the barkantine *Ephraim Williams* also lies anchored, waiting to sail. A brigantine and a square-rigged ship are in the offing to-night, bound in. The brig *Chattanooga*, Capt. FRY, from Baltimore to Porto Rico, also went to sea to-day.

The following vessels have arrived at Norfolk: Schooner *Anna Edith*, from Baltimore; shooner *William Henry*, from Washington, D. C.; and schooner *Maria Elizabeth*, from New-York. The steamer *Georgia*, whose machinery became disabled off Currituck and necessitated her putting into Norfolk for repairs, sailed again to-day for her destination. She was from New-York, bound to Vera Cruz.

An exciting game of base ball was played near Hampton to-day, between the Kecoughtan Club, of that town, and the Young Atlantics, of this place. The game stood 23 to 22, one run being in favor of the Kecoughtan.

Meeting of Colored Republicans in Virginia—Medical Officer Mustered Out of Service.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Aug. 26.

A Republican colored meeting was held in Manchester on Saturday night, and was addressed by G. C. R. PORTER, Commonwealth Attorney at Norfolk, who is stumping the State under the auspices of the National Republican Committee. He was much applauded for the sentiment that, "rather than not unclog the wheels of reconstruction, we should hang President JOHNSON and Gen. GRANT as high as Haman."

Major DELAMATER, chief of the Medical Bureau of this District, was to-day mustered out. He is the first officer this Department has mustered out under the President's system of removal of volunteer officers.

Fire in Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 26.

The brick store occupied by SAYLES BROTHERS, corner of Church-street and the railroad, took fire at 8 o'clock this evening from kerosene, which the clerk was drawing. The stock, consisting of groceries, liquors, &c, valued at $12,000, was all destroyed. Insured for $8,000 or $9,000. H. V. SAYLES' family, living over the store, barely escaped. The books were all destroyed. The building belonged to GEO. S. TRIM, of New-York, and was valued at $5,000, which is fully insured. The shed and other wooden buildings near the store were saved. The steam fire engines were effective.

Camp Meeting in Massachusetts—A Colored Man Killed—Democratic State Convention.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 26.

The Adventists' camp meeting at Wilbraham broke up this morning, and during the rush at the railroad station, a freight train came along, running into the crowd and over a colored man, who had both legs crushed and will probably die. Several other parties sustained lesser injuries.

The Democrats of Massachusetts will hold their State Convention at Worcester on Tuesday, Oct. 1.

N. T. DAVENPORT, an actor of considerable celebrity, died in this city to-day.

Death of a Prominent Citizen of Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, Aug. 26.

A. G. HAMMOND, formerly President of the National Exchange Bank, and for a time President of the Merchants' Saving, Loan and Trust Company of Chicago, died this forenoon of cholera morbus at Westbrook, where he was visiting for the benefit of the sea air. His life was insured for $25,000 in the Hartford offices. Mr. HAMMOND was fifty-seven years of age.

The Yellow Fever at Galveston.

GALVESTON, Monday, Aug. 26.

The interments on Saturday were 26, for the week, 158, and among them Capt. J. A. NICKERSON, of Massachusetts, and Capt. RUNNELLS, of the schooner *Liberty*, of New-York. The New-York merchants, through BLUM & Co., sent $1,000 to the Howard Association. There were 29 deaths in this city on Saturday and Sunday from yellow fever.

Railroad Casualty at Augusta, Me.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 26.

As the late express train on the Boston and Kennebec Railroad was entering Augusta, Me., on Saturday night, it ran over and killed GEORGE INGRAHAM. He had served in the navy and had just arrived home. It is supposed that he was intoxicated and laid down on the track and went to sleep.

The National Horse Show at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, Aug. 26.

The preparations for the National Horse Show, which commences in this city to-morrow, are nearly completed, and everything indicates success. The entry books are not closed yet, and over four hundred horses will be entered before the exhibition opens. The managers have decided, owing to the recent inclemency of the weather, to extend the time for the entry, in the classes for speed, until 5 o'clock of the day previous to that on which the races are to be trotted. The fair will continue until Friday night.

The Baltimore Schutzen Festival.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 26.

The Schutzen Festival closed to-night. From 18,000 to 25,000 persons visited the park, and the festival has been a grand success.

JOSEPH BROWN, a carpenter, fell from a city passenger car to-day, and was run over, and instantly killed.

Registration in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Aug. 26.

The total city registration returns, up to this evening, gives the whites 2,211; colored, 4,200. The total of the city and State gives the whites 9,743; colored, 22,698.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 26.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad commenced running two regular passenger trains to New-York to-day, leaving at 6 o'clock in the morning and 7 o'clock in the evening.

Arrival of the Cuba at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Monday, Aug. 26.

The steamship *Cuba*, from Liverpool on the 17th, *via* Queenstown on the 18th inst., arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning, and sails again at 3 o'clock this afternoon for Boston, where she will be due to-morrow evening.

The Steamship Nova Scotian off Father Point.

QUEBEC, Monday, Aug. 26.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool on the 15th, and Londonderry on the 16th inst., passed Father Point *en route* to Quebec at 11 o'clock this morning.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 26.

No arrangement has been effected with the men on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad will take transfer passengers for Mobile and New-Orleans.

The Funeral of Ex-President Day.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Monday, Aug. 26.

The funeral of Ex-President DAY was attended this afternoon from the Centre Church.

President WOOLSEY, of Yale College, preached a sermon in commemoration of the life and character of the deceased.

The Steamer St. David Ashore.

QUEBEC, Monday, Aug. 26.

The steamship *St. David*, which sailed on Friday for Liverpool, went ashore on Matare on Saturday, but got off without damage, and proceeded on her way.

Relief for a German Poet.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 26.

The German societies of this city are holding a two-days' festival, the proceedings of which are to go to the benefit of the German poet FERDINAND FREILIGRATH, now in exile in London.

Crops.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Aug. 26.

Immense quantities of rain have fallen during the last few days. The effect on the crops is not definitely known.

Severe Tornado in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 26.

A severe tornado visited Villeview, Ky., just above Newport, on Saturday, blowing down several houses and doing other damage,

Death of the Archbishop of Quebec.

QUEBEC, Monday, Aug. 26.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec died yesterday.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The President and His Cabinet.

The Washington *Intelligencer* of yesterday morning, in continuation of its discussion of the relation of the President and his Cabinet, says:

"We are glad to announce that they have acted on the suggestion made in these columns, and that the resignation of every member of the Cabinet is at the disposal of the President. We do not by this imply that the whole Cabinet is forthwith to be changed, or that vacancies are thus inevitably created which must be at once filled. We apprehend that the President will act more wisely, and in accordance with his accustomed caution. We should regard it, for instance, as a calamity to the country that a new man should at once be put in the place of Mr. MCCULLOCH, and as decidedly unjust to him. Gross charges of corruption have been made in the management of the Treasury Department. To accept his resignation now would be regarded as throwing suspicion on the character of a gentleman whose integrity no one who knows him questions. It might impair confidence in our securities abroad, and perhaps produce such a fall as would send our bonds hurrying back. The sudden retirement of Mr. MCCULLOCH might thus tend to derange the current of business here. But we have discussed this matter elsewhere.

This action of the Cabinet will prove to their lasting credit, no matter whether it leads to the final retirement of the entire Cabinet, or to but a part of it. It proves them the friends of the Executive, not in collusion with his enemies. It shows them to be patriots, not placeholders, and brings out in bold relief the conduct of Mr. STANTON, whose love of power, varnished over by patriotic professions, induced him to show as great a want of honor and dignity in quitting office as he has shown want of courtesy and fairness in holding it.

As regards the character of the change if made, and the qualifications of those who are to fill the vacancies, a great deal is to be said—too much, indeed, to be brought within the compass of an article already somewhat protracted. But one point we cannot forbear pressing, and that is, that whatever other qualifications they may have or lack, the new Cabinet members should be men of invincible resolution—men who cannot be turned from the stern path of duty either by the cajolery of friends or the intimidation of foes. Prompt in action, resolute in purpose, they should stand around the President as a unit, to strengthen his hands and give energy to his plans. In revolutionary times timorous counsels are always to be deprecated. To the American people no other quality is so commendable as pluck, and yet it is precisely the quality in which our public men are deficient. We have men of eloquence, of sagacity, of tact, of scholarship and of industry in numbers; but men of nerve, who will calmly take their position and unflinchingly adhere to it until convinced that they are in the wrong, and then have the manliness to confess it—these are rare. The arts by which our leaders rise to eminence are not favorable to manly independence. The President himself is not deficient in pluck, but no one of his predecessors has ever had to encounter so bold, so arrogant, or so powerful a Congress. Shorn of many of his prerogatives, he needs men about him that will meet with unshaken front the most violent surges of Congressional agitation, and who, rigidly exact in the performance of every duty, can neither be persuaded nor intimidated to wield the patronage of the Departments in the interest of an exacting and threatening majority. We will resume this subject to-morrow.

The Fifth Military District—The President and His Cabinet.

Dispatches to the Boston Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 25, 1867.

On the recommendation of Gen. GRANT, the order assigning Gen. THOMAS to the command of the Fifth District was suspended on Saturday, on account of the sickness of Gen. THOMAS. It is known that earnest protests against the proposed change were made before the order was issued, Gen. THOMAS feeling as Gen. GRANT did regarding the policy of making it. The President's confidential men have disclosed the fact that Mr. JOHNSON had hoped that the peremptory order to Gen. THOMAS to displace Gen. SHERIDAN would lead to the resignation of THOMAS. Thus two commanders whom he specially disliked might be put out of the way; and furthermore, it was known by the President that Gen. THOMAS' ill health would at any rate render it impossible for him to go South, and the use of his name, it was thought, would serve to conciliate the public.

It is almost certain that Gen. HANCOCK will be sent directly to remove Gen. SHERIDAN, as was at first intended and desired. The President says he shall accomplish the removal of Gen. SICKLES by an order mustering out volunteer officers, which will return Gen. SICKLES to his rank of Colonel in the regular army. He has also indicated his purpose to assign Gen. CANBY to the district commanded by Gen. SICKLES. In the meantime, Gen. ROUSSEAU has delayed sailing for Sitka, and is in New-York awaiting the turn of events.

It is asserted among the followers of the President that specific charges are being prepared against Gen. SHERIDAN. Nothing definite can be obtained concerning their character, and the supposition in official circles is that they are to be sprung on the public as the Binckley papers were.

It has been ascertained that the late articles in the *Intelligencer*, favoring a dissolution of the Cabinet, are not inspired at the White House, but are gotten up by a ring organized to create public opinion in favor of such a change. This ring has arrangements with several papers at a distance to help in the matter, and all articles which can be thus collected are shown to the President as evidence of public opinion in favor of the change desired.

The President believes that his present Cabinet will coöperate with him heartily in any schemes that he may adopt. Those urging the change cannot be convinced of this, and besides, they have personal ends to serve.

The Reports of the President's Views.

Dispatch to the Boston Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 25.

The President repudiates about two-thirds of the views attributed to him in the alleged interview described in the Boston *Post*, and which is generally discredited by the better informed New-York journals that copied it. The President declines to be represented as stating that Gen. GRANT first approved and then opposed the removal of Secretary STANTON.

Annulment of Contracts by Gen. Sheridan.

The order of Gen. SHERIDAN, annuling certain contracts entered into by the City of New-Orleans, in June last, for cleaning and repairing certain streets, and for running certain draining machines, is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DIST.,
NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 21, 1867.

[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 122—3. The Common Council of the City of New-Orleans, on the 25th of June last, having, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor of said city, passed resolutions directing said Mayor to execute the following contracts, viz.: J. J. O'HARA, for cleaning and repairing the streets of the First Ward, $15,500; J. J. O'HARA, for cleaning and repairing the streets of the Second Ward, $14,500; G. CORREJOLLES, for cleaning and repairing the streets of the Fourth Ward, $13,400; G. CORREJOLLES, for cleaning and repairing the streets of the Sixth Ward, $9,900; C. CORREJOLLES, for cleaning and repairing the streets of the Fifth Ward, $13,500; WM. HENRY, for cleaning and repairing the streets of the Tenth Ward, $11,600; WM. HENRY, for cleaning and repairing the streets of the Eleventh Ward, $9,200; JAMES T. MUNROE, for running the Bienville street Draining Machine for one year, $6,800; FRANCIS J. BRADLEY, for running the Melpomene Draining Machine for one year, $5,400; and said contracts being, it is believed, fraudulent in design and injurious to the best interest of the city, the same are hereby declared to be null and void, and the City of New-Orleans is released from any obligations resulting from the passage of the aforesaid resolutions.

By command of
Major-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN.
GEO. L. HARTSUFF, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Removal of Gen. Howard.

From the Providence Journal, Aug. 26.

The removal of Gen. HOWARD, which is now threatened by the same influences that accomplished the removal of STANTON, would be one of the most unwise and unpopular things that even the President could do. One of the best and bravest soldiers of the war, in which he lost his right arm, he was retained in his volunteer rank, at the head of the Freedmen's Bureau, where his judicious practical good sense, his high moral character and his executive ability have been of vast service. No man could supply his place for no man could bring to its duties the experience which Gen. HOWARD has acquired, and certainly no one could be found superior to him, in all the qualifications which he has brought to the office, and in the virtues with which he has adorned it. The gallant services of Gen. HOWARD in the war, and the capacity which he has shown for administration, have brought his name prominently before the public, in connection with the Vice-Presidency. He graduated at West Point, but had left the profession of arms for the ministry, when the war broke out, and he tendered his services to his country, which had educated him. He is the model of a Christian soldier.

FIRES.

At No. 18 Cedar-street.

At 8:40 o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the premises No. 18 Cedar-street, which, before it was subdued, communicated to No. 20. The two buildings are occupied as follows: FRANK MILLER & Co., blacking manufacturers, on the third and fourth floors of No. 18 and the second, third and fourth floors of No. 20. R. H. JOHNSON, paints and oils, on the first, and REED, CUTLER & Co., drugs, on the second floor of No. 18, and KELLOGG & Co., oils, on the first floor of No. 20. The fire began on the third floor of No. 18 and destroyed the two upper floors and the roof of No. 18, and partially destroyed the roof and fourth floor of No. 20 before it was subdued. The losses are estimated as follows: MILLER & Co., $5,000; REED, CUTLER & Co., $3,000; R. H. JOHNSON, $1,500; KELLOGG & Co., $500, and on the building, $3,500. The ownership of the building and the facts as to insurance were not obtained, from the usual cause that the owners were not on the ground.

At No. 68 West-street.

At 9 o'clock last evening, and before the engines of the district had got fairly at work on the Cedar-street fire, another fire was discovered in the building No. 68 West-street, a four story brick building, the first and second floor being occupied by JOHN J. BINGHAM, ship chandler; the third floor by PETERSON & MCCARTY, shipjoiners, and the fourth floor by JOHN SCHLICHTING as a sail-loft, on the third floor there being also the offices of ZANO SECOR & BRO., United States Harbor Master and United States Gaugers. The entire building was substantially destroyed, so far as the contents were concerned, inflicting a damage on stock and building of $10,000, the most of which falls upon Mr. BINGHAM, who is also the owner of the building, and whose loss is fully covered by insurance. Mr. SCHLICHTING put his loss at $1,500, and has no insurance. No other owners being on the ground details as to losses and insurance were not obtained.

Remarkable Carelessness—A Young Girl Shot while Sitting at Work in a Book-Bindery.

Yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock a young girl named KATE LYONS, 16 years of age, who resided at No. 101 Walcott-street, South Brooklyn, was at work with a number of other girls in the folding-room of the book-bindery of HART & Co., 165 Washington-st., New-York. The girl was sitting at her table folding in the rear part of the room, and with her back to the window immediately in the rear of her, when suddenly the girls at work were startled by the report of a pistol, and KATE LYONS was seen to fall forward upon her face and against the girl sitting next to her. Information of the occurrence was conveyed to the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house, and Capt. STEERS, with Roundsman MCKELVY, at once repaired to the scene. No information could be given them by any one in the room as to the firing of the shot, but a rapid survey showed them that the bullet had entered the back of the girl's head and lodged in the brain, and they also found that a window exactly opposite that at which Miss LYONS was sitting, and which was a rear window of the building No. 158 Greenwich-street, must have been the locality from which the shot had come. Capt. STEERS and Roundsman MCKELVY at once passed around into the building No. 158 Greenwich-street, and reaching the third floor, rear, found the door of the room they sought locked, when they broke it in. Entering the room, a man was found sitting there, who, upon the entrance of the officers, said he had done nothing. Officer MCKELVY, pointing to a large Colt's revolver lying on a table in the room, said: "You fired that pistol out of that window." He answered that he did, and by direction of Capt. STEERS he was at once taken in custody by Roundsman MCKELVY and conveyed to the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house and locked up. The prisoner proved to be a German named GEORGE HAMMER, 38 years of age, a married man, and a saloon-keeper, at No. 189 Greenwich-street, and a resident of the room from which the shot was fired, the building, No. 158 Greenwich-street, being a tenement-house. The prisoner expressed great surprise that a woman had been struck by his bullet, and it would seem from the evidence that he fired the pistol only in wanton recklessness, and with no design of taking life, as it does not appear that he was even acquainted with the victim of his carelessness.

After securing the prisoner, Capt. STEERS returned to the scene of the catastrophe, when he found the woman to be still alive, but insensible, and called in Dr. GOOD, who at once pronounced the wound necessarily fatal. By direction of Capt. STEERS, she was at once removed to the City Hospital, where she lay at a late hour last night still alive, but insensible. She is understood to be an orphan, and is a young girl of remarkably prepossessing personal appearance.

TROOPS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—Under command of Lieut.-Col. MANSFIELD, Company D, United States Engineer Battalion, is ordered to proceed direct to Fort Point, San Francisco harbor, and will sail in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer on the 31st inst.

NOTES FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Nature seems to have given a premonition that the Californian capital was to be the great city of this coast, for no one is comfortable traveling from it to the inland, heat and dust increasing, owing to the prevailing winds; and as you approach it you approach healthy breezes, cool air and a pleasant climate.

Few will ever permanently live in the interior of California that can help it. The villages, like the present mining-towns, will be "camps," where people make a campaign for fortune, but from which they return to the capital to enjoy the prizes of victory. All the fortunes accumulated now in the central plains, or the mines of the Foot Hills and the Sierras, either leave the country or are poured into the great city of the coast. The complaint is that no one stays in the country beyond the Coast Range. There can never be, outside of the valleys of this Range, a great class in California of rich farmers or squires or country gentlemen, or even very (permanently) prosperous and comfortable villages. The inevitable law of climate will force every one who can to reside near the coast, and the immense attractions of San Francisco and the neighborhood will draw all wealth and culture toward it. The interior is dry, hot, dusty, with a parched landscape, and where, except on the mountains, shade-trees grow with great difficulty. To build attractive homes in such a region, is a work of immense toil. In the Winter the roads are almost impassable, and all social communication is excessively impeded. No doubt, whatever the inventive brain and unbounded energy of our countrymen can accomplish to overcome the obstacles of nature, will be done in the interior even as equal obstacles have been overcome on the coast. The bare and sunny hills will be covered with vineyards, the treeless plains will be irrigated, orchards, and the trees of Australia will take the place of our shade-trees, railroads will be built, and there will be many a pretty village on the slopes of the Sierras; but still wealth will never remain there. Fortunes will always be spent on the coast. Even the valleys of the Coast Range itself, as one approaches the eastern border, (for it must be remembered that this so-called "range" is really a wide tract of mountain, hill, valley and intervale,) are exceedingly uncomfortable in Summer and very difficult of access in Winter. There is something almost pathetic in the immense efforts made in some of these valleys to contrive places of amusement or Summer resort for the San Franciscans. The "springs" are generally little wooden houses, scattered about in a flat, treeless valley, under the focus of a reverberating furnace of hills, where the heat reaches 100 degrees in the shade, and whose only ornaments, after great expense, are a few young and straggling ornamental shrubs. They are said all to be non-paying enterprises in competition with the capital and the coast.

Within seventy miles from San Francisco there is a fertile valley where, I am assured, the wheat will have to be fed to hogs, so difficult is it of access.

Besides the concentration of farmers and the people who desire to spend their money, climate assures to San Francisco the superiority in manufactures over the interior. Here men can do more work than anywhere in California. There will be fewer days lost from heat or cold. Energy is greater here. The labor of each man is more efficient. Capital can accomplish more and derive greater profits in this city than in the same branches elsewhere. The population will be the most industrious working population in the world. Moreover education must centre here. No parent who desires to send his child away for education, would think of sending it to Stockton or the towns in the mountains, even if they possessed the most distinguished institutions, for the climate is too trying away from the coast. A pretty suburb of San Francisco, Oakland, across the bay is already drawing to itself all the best educational institutions and most intelligent society of the State. Here under a climate even milder than that of the capital and yet cool and invigorating, children from the whole Pacific Coast are being educated, and this is undoubtedly to be the intellectual centre of the whole region west of the Sierras. Climate compels it.

Every one knows that nature, so far as commercial relations are concerned, has evidently intended this city to be the outlet and *entrepôt* of the Pacific Coast. Every link of communication and commerce must end here. There is no port on the coast from Victoria to Panama which can for a moment compare with her in natural advantages. She has an immediate back-country which so far surpasses that of New-York in the production of fruit and grain, as Illinois surpasses Connecticut. She is linked by steamboat and railroad to the richest wheat lands and orchards and gardens, ever granted by a bountiful nature to the hand of man. The whole mining interest of this State and Nevada empties its golden streams into this port. She must feed and clothe and purchase for the whole mining population of the Sierras and even for the interior. All the trade with the northern coast and Oregon, in ice, fish, timber and grain, centres here, and equally the commerce in tropical fruit, wheat, hides, quicksilver, bullion and manufactures with Mexico and South America. Here will be the terminus and outlet of the great Pacific Railroad, the expectations from which are no doubt much exaggerated, but which must pour in cheap labor here, and supply the central part of the continent with teas, clothing and provisions from the Pacific coast. Here, too, is to be the opening of the new and as yet utterly unknown trade with the Oriental countries and the British colonies. The imagination which sees in the coming centuries new and vigorous Anglo-Saxon Republics on the islands of the Southern Ocean, and beholds an awakening and new growth of the Oriental societies in Japan and China, and pictures the great bonds of commerce in steamer and railway which will connect Europe and the hundred millions of the American Republic with the industry, invention and natural products of the vast East and their teeming populations, and then remembers that the only outlet and link of this immense commerce and travel must be through this Golden Gate of the California Capital—may well be pardoned for the most extravagant expectations of the future of this city. The inhabitants evidently have fully entered into this dream of the future. The prices of city lots are a good evidence. It is plainly a city of expectations. A stranger entering it, and hearing the conversation of the citizens, would at once imagine this was the capital of millions of population. He soon learns with surprise that the whole population of California is only about half that of New-York City and suburbs, some 500,000, and that of this, San Francisco has about the quarter—125,000. But the citizens are right. Such is the wonderful quality of nature here and the selected energy of the Americans, that the five hundred thousand are equal to millions elsewhere.

C. L. B.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS, Monday, July 29, 1867.

A Woman Kills Her Sister-in-Law with a Table-Knife.

From the Salem (Indiana) Times, Aug. 22.

The most shocking affair that ever transpired within the bounds of Washington County was committed in Gibson Township, between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday last. The particulars, so far as we have been able to gather them, are about as follows: JANE WILLIAMS, an unmarried woman, aged perhaps 40 years, resides with a married brother in the vicinity of Little York, a village in Washington County. Her brother, WILLIAM WILLIAMS, having business with one of his neighbors, left his wife and sister, the only occupants of his own house, and walked over to that of his neighbor, and while absent his sister attacked Mrs. WILLIAMS with a knife, while she was engaged in preparing breakfast, inflicting several savage cuts about the throat and neck, cutting her throat from ear to ear, severing the windpipe entirely, and, in fact, almost severing the head from the body. Mr. WILLIAMS, who had not been absent half an hour, returned, when his sister met him at the gate and informed him of the terrible deed she had committed, saying that she had killed his wife and was going out after the neighbors. Her tale, of course, seemed incredible to Mr. WILLIAMS, but when he entered the house he found his wife, whom he had left in perfect health, a ghastly, bleeding corpse upon the floor. The immediate cause or causes which led to the bloody deed we are not prepared to relate, but it is said that the parties have never lived agreeably together, and that the woman had contemplated the deed she executed on Tuesday morning for over two years. The murderess was brought to Salem and lodged in jail at about 5 o'clock on the day of the murder, and not until the massive prison door had creaked upon its iron hinges did she manifest the least concern about the awful crime she had committed.

ACROSS THE PLAINS.

Incorrect Maps—Prairie Architecture—Adobe Houses—Indian and Mexican Farming.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP ENGINEER CORPS, UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
E. D., NEW FORT LYON, Colorado Territory,
Saturday, July 20, 1867.

There seems to be much confusion on the maps, in the names and location of the different forts on the Arkansas River, and although to some it may be a matter of indifference, yet to others a correct idea may prove of great importance. Old Fort Lyon, formerly called Fort Wise, is situated on the Arkansas River, eighteen miles above the mouth of Sand Creek, and half a mile from Bent's New Fort. This latter Fort was built by Col. BENT, the celebrated Indian trader, and used by him for many years as a trading post; it is used now, however, by the Quartermaster's Department of the Army as a storehouse. Fort Wise was located by Gen. SEDGWICK in 1861, and comfortable, commodious and substantial quarters built of the hard sandstone which abounds in the immediate vicinity. The encroachments of the river upon the banks upon which the fort is built, together with the liability to overflow—the entire parade-ground of the fort having this season been under water—rendered it necessary to move the fort to some more suitable spot. A beautiful plateau in a bend of the river, about fifty feet above high-water mark, twenty-five miles above the old fort, was selected. About six weeks ago the work of moving the post began. The Pangating or Purgatoire River, or, as it is called here, the Picketwire, empties into the Arkansas three miles above this point.

On our arrival the troops and most of the officers were quartered in tents. Brevet Brig.-Gen. PENROSE, commanding post, and Capt. KIRK, the Quartermaster, having their families with them, occupy temporary though quite comfortable stone houses. The plans for this fort, which I had an opportunity to examine, provide for buildings of such a character as, when completed, will make this by far the finest post west of Leavenworth. The buildings will be constructed of a fine-grained and very hard variegated sandstone, and in the quality of building material and style of finish will be unsurpassed. This stone is quarried within a quarter of a mile of the fort. The lumber is obtained from the mountains, one hundred miles distant.

On the Arkansas, about fourteen miles above here, is situated Old Bent's Fort, built by Col. BENT in 1832, formerly a trading post, but now used as a stage station by the Ellsworth and Santa Fé Stage Company. Here the Denver and Puebla stages connect with the stages on this route for the East.

Fort Reynolds is a new fort, recently located on the south side of the Arkansas, at the mouth of the Huerfano. As yet there are no permanent quarters here, but the contracts for building material have already been let.

About twenty miles above Fort Lyon occurs a bed of limestone, from which a very fine quality of lime is made, and which furnishes the lime for building.

Yesterday, in company with Capt. BLAIR, of our party, I rode over to the settlements on the Purgatoire. On this river, below the cañon, which is thirty miles distant, I am told there is a population of about five thousand. These people are engaged in growing corn and wheat and raising stock. They are principally Mexicans, although the majority of the land-owners are Americans, more or less intermarried, however, with the Mexicans. We visited the ranch of Mr. BOGGS, (every house, large or small, is called a ranch.) His house is a low, one-story *adobe* house, with a flat roof made of earth. The inside wall is plastered with mud, leaving quite an undulating surface, which is afterward whitewashed. The ceiling consists of large logs, running lengthwise with the building, and small sticks laid close together across, to prevent the mud, of which the roof is made, from coming through. This is also whitewashed. The floor is made by pouring mud upon the ground and pounding it as it hardens, making it a hard, clean but not very smooth floor. On this uneven floor, in the parlor, was laid quite a handsome carpet. The walls were ornamented with pictures, and not a few books of standard authors lay on the tables. An *adobe* house is one built of large bricks, about two feet long, one foot wide and six inches thick, which are dried in the sun and laid up in mud, thus making a solid mud wall. A house of this kind is certainly very cool in summer, and is said to be very warm and dry in winter. These ranches or farm-houses are usually built in the form of a square, with an open court in the centre, the only entrance being through a gateway into the court. Surrounding this court on three sides is a single row of rooms, all opening into the court but not communicating with each other. On the third side are the stables, also opening into the court. In the centre of the court is usually a well. This is the model which all imitate; it is carried out according to the means and wants of the proprietor, varying in style of finish and size.

Across the Purgatory we found the *adobe* store of Mr. THOMPSON, whose stock of goods would do credit to a Leavenworth establishment.

The lands cultivated are the "bottom lands" of the river, and owing to the long droughts experienced during the Summer season it is necessary to water the fields by artificial means. As the river falls quite rapidly, some eight to ten feet per mile, this is easily accomplished by means of canals or ditches, called *asequias*, constructed around the foot of the bluffs. From this main ditch the water is let out at different points over the fields until they are flooded. The fields are divided by smaller ditches into "lands," one "land" being flooded at a time. It is necessary to irrigate the cornfields in this way twice during one season. The principal crop raised is corn, about forty bushels to the acre being considered a good crop. Wheat, beans and every variety of vegetables are also successfully cultivated. The soil of these river bottoms is very fertile, and is improved from year to year by the system of irrigation.

On Mr. BOGGS' place were the first cultivated fields we had seen since leaving Salina, a distance of over three hundred and seventy-five miles. After traveling this distance over the monotonous prairie, the sight of the fields of rich, healthy corn, which, at home though an everyday sight, look so beautiful, and of which we never grow weary, caused emotions difficult to realize without the actual experience. On my return to the fort, I cut a stock of corn, and carried it back with me to our camp. Our party gathered around, every one anxious to handle it, as if unwilling to believe the evidence of their eyes. When I told them I had just seen a thousand acres of just such plants, some looked incredulous, others plied me with questions till I was tired answering them. When I remarked I had sat down to a sumptuous dinner of fresh meat and vegetables, with nice, sweet butter and milk on the table, they went away disgusted.

Col. BENT's farm is adjoining that of Mr. BOGGS, and here I met Robert BENT, his son, to whom I was introduced, and with whom I dined. He seemed to be a very pleasant gentleman, very quiet, yet intelligent, and with a good education. His features are very decidedly Indian, dark skin, high cheek bone, large mouth, black eyes, straight black hair, squarely built form. He expressed great regret at the actions of his brother CHARLIE, who, as you know, is with the Cheyennes. He said "he is a wild, reckless, wicked boy of twenty, who never would behave himself when in decent society." They have forbidden him to come near their place, and will feel relieved when they hear that he has been killed.

Up to this point there is no timber on the Arkansas, except the cotton-wood which borders the stream on either side. This wood is comparatively useless, being too light for fuel, and too rapid to decay for building material. It is said that it is being used on the Platte Route for railroad cross-ties, after being subjected to a process called "burnetyzing," which consists in impregnating the wood with a preparation of zinc, after which, it is said, that it will outlast cedar or locust.

The elevation of the plateau on either side is about 300 feet above the river bed. The average width of the valley is about three miles, through which the river winds, and over which is scattered more or less of these cotton-wood trees. In some places the bluffs which skirt the valley are quite abrupt, the sandstone rock "cropping out," and in others receding with a gradual ascent of about ten miles in length. The river water, usually quite clear, is now very muddy; so muddy that while drinking a glass of it quite a sediment will collect in the tumbler. Still the doctors say it is healthful. We have a very easy and effectual method of clearing this water while in camp by throwing into a bucketfull a cactus-leaf, and in half an hour the water will be as clear as spring water. The cactus contains a large quantity of albumen, and acts as an egg does with coffee.

The soil of the cotton lands on the Arkansas near this point is not tillable, because of its being strongly impregnated with alkali, giving to the surface water a taste similar to a strong solution of Epsom salts. During the day the surface of the ground seems covered with a slight snow, but during the night the alkali deliqueses, giving the ground a wet appearance as after a slight shower of rain. Grass grows but sparsely, and is of such a nature that stock will not eat it.

To-day some excitement was caused in the fort, by word which arrived that the cholera had broken out among some colored troops who were on their way to this point, and that the Surgeon and his wife and fifteen soldiers had died. Gen. PENROSE very promptly dispatched a medical officer to their aid, with orders to quarantine the command ten miles from the fort. Gen. WRIGHT also issued a *pronunceamento*, enjoining the greatest care on the part of his corps, and directing all with any of the premonitory symptoms to report at once to Dr. LEWIS, the Surgeon of the corps. But as we start for the mountains on Monday, we will soon be breathing the pure mountain air, out of reach of all contagion, though it seems impossible that air could be more pure than here on the plains.

Since our start nearly two months ago from Salina we have had several quite warm days; yet at no time has the weather seemed uncomfortable. There is always more or less of a breeze during the day, while at night at least one blanket, and sometimes more, is necessary for comfort.

At this point we first came in sight of the Rocky Mountains. From where I sit one hundred miles to the westward I can see the white snow on the summit of Greenhorn, a spur of the Rocky Mountains. It is hard to realize that our chain of 100 feet in length would have to be laid down more than 5,280 times to reach this point by a straight line; our course will necessarily be much longer. When we have reached the mountains we will be but one-third of the distance to Albuquerque, and when at Albuquerque, but one-third of the distance to the Pacific.

We start from here Monday, two divisions of our corps going up to Purgatoire, and, *via* Ratoon Nits, to Fort Union; a third division, up the Huerfano, *via* Sangre de Christe Pass and Santa Fé, all rendezvousing at Albuquerque. I accompany the latter party, and will write you again when we reach the Huerfano, giving you the details of our organization.

DELTA.

INDIAN PEACE COMMISSION.

Session at Omaha—Testimony of Gen. Augur—Gen. Sherman's and Gen. Harney's Opinions.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

STEAMER ST. JOHN, MISSOURI RIVER, Aug. 18.

The Peace Indian Commission left Leavenworth on the 14th on board this steamer, *en route* to the head waters of the Missouri. The weather has been quite pleasant. At St. Joseph, Senator J. B. HENDERSON, of Missouri, Mr. J. G. BOUVAIS, old-time Commissioner among the Sioux Indians, Dr. MATHEWS, U. S. A., among the Crow Indians, and Mr. KRETZSHMA, Secretary of Senatorial Committee for Indian Affairs, joined us. All the way to Omaha the Commission and its probabilities of success were thoroughly discussed. Nothing of interest occurred on the way to Omaha.

At noon, the 16th, we arrived at Omaha, having travelled a distance of 300 miles. Gen. AUGUR, whose headquarters are there, submitted his report, which was long and explicit. He says that to carry on a war with the Indians will require from 80,000 to 100,000 troops—30,000 in his command, and relative numbers in the command of Gen. HANCOCK and Gen. TERRY. The General also says in his report that war must be had with the Sioux, Cheyennes, Kiowas, Comanches and Arrapahoes; they are all on the war-path, and naught else but the power of Government will call out their obedience and recognition of law and order. Mr. BOUVAIS left us at Omaha, and has gone to Fort Laramie to call on the Sioux, to pow-wow with the Commission at that post. Mr. BOUVAIS told the Commission that he could not get them to come, but that he would try it. The same thing was tried last Fall, and the same old failure rewarded the attempt; of course peaceful tribes will take all they can get, and no doubt many warriors will play peace and friendliness, take the annuities, fatten on them till Spring, and then fleshy, strong and vigorously meet the white man again on the death march. BONVAIS says that last Fall most of the Northern Sioux refused their goods, and gave as a reason "that the white man would send them goods and then drive them from their hunting grounds." The project of the Commission in setting apart a large country to them is a good one if it will prove successful, but the Indians have already declared that they will die in defence of the Platte and Smoky Hill country, and in proof of their threats they are massing all their strength on these two routes. The evidence of Gen. AUGUR is to the effect that the agents have failed to give them all their goods, and have cheated in the few they have given them. I saw a blanket in the hands of an Omaha Indian yesterday that cost him $20; in Cincinnati $3 would be too large a price. It is a fact, twice proven, that the troubles have been wholly provoked by the rascality of the agents. An old man, who has lived among the Indians thirty years, says he has never known an honest agent. They are usually natural scoundrels, or else bankrupt men who are eager to restore their lost property.

Gen. SHERMAN says that the mission of this Commission is a humbug, and that it will avail nothing. Gen. HARNEY says that bullets and sabres are the most effective annuities that can be given to warlike savages, and that so long as we crawl up to them begging peace, and paying them twenty prices for their annuities, trouble will continue.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon we landed at the Omaha Mission. It is superintended by Rev. Mr. HAMILTON, and is making wonderful progress in educating the little Omaha children. There are twenty-eight female and twenty-five male children attending school there now. They speak our language well, and sing most beautifully. When we consider the difficulty of learning them the accents in our language, and then to explain to them the meaning of it, we find that it is a slow business; but from the thoroughness they manifest in speaking and singing in good, round English, it seems as though it were cruel to call them Indians. Really, the white children of favored communities do but little better. There are two young ladies there as missionaries, and in this exclusion from society they fully demonstrate the power of kindness, goodness and working piety. The Mission is located on the river slope of the Black Bird hills, commanding a view of the river up and down stream. Silver-leafed cotton woods stretch high along the hill sides, and looking through their leafy tops into the bottom lands most beautiful cornfields are seen.

A large number of the young men of the Omahas were in the Union army during our late war, and did good service. They nearly all speak good English, and dress in white man's costume. The whistle on the boat shrieked and we came running to our floating home. We were detained by a storm and did not reach Sioux City until 12 noon to-day—the 19th. The river is in good condition, and we are making fine time. Our destination is Fort Beaufort, 1,400 miles North, where we expect to arrive in three weeks. We have to lay up every night, the river is so full of snags, and besides we have to cut wood to travel.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Action at Fort Hays—Character of Troops Required to Fight Indians.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 22, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday you inserted a few remarks of mine regarding rifle practice, and I would not trouble you again did I not wish to refer to the real state of matters at Fort Hays, as explained in Capt. AMES' report in to-day's TIMES.

This little action on the part of thirty-four men deserves special mention, if only to point out gallantry of conduct which is only equaled by its foolhardiness. It was just what a Scotchman would call a "tempting of Providence," going to unknown parts with such a weak force, and in total ignorance of the strength of the enemy, whose cunning and acquaintance with the ground, even if numerically weaker, would have justified Capt. AMES in not venturing to follow them up. The latter handled his men remarkably well when in the fight—the marvel is how he got out of it with one of his command.

I must say that this was an occasion in which rifle shooting, to have been good, would require old, steady, veteran troops, well accustomed to the use of their weapons, and so thoroughly indoctrinated into the minutiæ of practice as to make its observance almost mechanical. Men in a state of flurry and excitement would do much better with ordinary fowling pieces than with a weapon the very touch of which requires scrupulous exactness. There are so many conditions necessary to be complied with in the making of good practice that much pains must be given to it. Good eyesight, tolerable nerves and strong arms are essentials. So delicate must the handling of the rifle be that it is recommended to suspend respiration while pressing the trigger. Even a hair's breadth variation in the perfect level of the piece when fired throws a shot away. A pull or jerk instead of pressure of the trigger has the same effect. It is essential that the middle joint of the fore finger should rest on the trigger, and equally so that the right thumb should be on a line with the hammer, not across the butt. The position of the right elbow should be square with the shoulder, so as to make a good bed for the butt; the left elbow ought to be brought well down, so that the weight of the rifle should be upon the whole strength of the arm, and so steadying it as much as possible when aiming. Generally, men firing at an object ought to aim rather at its left side and a little low to make allowance for the "pull off" and the "jerk." Thus, if I were aiming at Trinity clock from Water-street or such a distance, my object would be 7 o'clock on the dial. A very steady shot should level nearer the middle, but *always low.*

I think it would be well worth the trouble of the officers commanding posts on the plains to exercise their men in judging distance. Squads might be taken out and single men placed before them at distances of 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350 yards and so on. Each man in the squad should be made to guess the distance; his estimate put down by a non-commissioned officer in a book, and beside the column having this estimate of range should be a column with the correct distance. Each man should then be told the real distance, and his attention especially called to the difference to be observed in the objects as the range increased. First, at 100 yards he could probably tell the color of a man's mustache or goatee. As the distance got greater, however, the head and shoulders would be one black mass, and so on.

Let me add, in conclusion, that the correct elevation of the "sight" for an enemy on foot would not be exact for a mounted man. A cavalry soldier at 250 yards would stand a poor chance with "a bead drawn on" him at an elevation of 200, and so forth. I mean that while an infantry man at 200 yards would be tolerably safe, a cavalry man would be very much the reverse with the sight up for 250 yards.

I would not encroach so much upon your valuable space did I not consider soldiers and citizens of the great Republic worthy of anything in my power to enhance their safety. I trust they will not be too proud to take a wrinkle from one who has fired and hit—aye, and missed, too, hundreds of times. Indeed, I am very sure that rifle shooting would become a very enticing amusement if the men began to practice it only. In the British army, certain scales of shooting at different ranges make "second class," "first class" and "marksmen," according to excellence. Each "marksman" has a badge of crossed muskets on his sleeve, which carries a penny a day extra pay each year he can retain it—just as each "good-conduct" ring on the sleeve carries the same premium while held, and aids his claim to pension very materially. I need not suggest or hint that the marksman's badge, with or without the emolument, would be a desirable feature in the American army.

RIFLE.

Walks and Talks Among New-York Poor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One-half of New-York does not know how the other half lives. Within the shadow of establishments where princely fortunes are being made or lost annually, there often exists the most squalid poverty or sorely-tried integrity, enduring for the sake of a clear conscience and the comforts of God's smile. During my "walks and talks" many such present themselves, for spiritual excavation unearths as strange realities as ever Pompeii or Herculaneum, or the giant cities of Bashan did. I present you two of these, to encourage explorers, on their return from Long Branch or Saratoga, to search for treasures in garrets and to pick pearls from mud. It is well for them to do so by proxy, but better in person. Their gorgeous homes will be the no less sweet because of the contrasts, and the comforts of their aid and sympathy will cheer many of God's poor.

In an attic very near heaven an aged Scotch woman, the *fac simile* of JENNY GEDDES in *contour* and character, resides. Her regularity at church, her earnest attention and the play of the countenance beneath the truth, as it moved her soul, attracted me. I determined to know more of her heart, and well was I repaid. I was taught a lesson. It required three calls ere I found her. At last we met, and right hearty was the greeting by the good "auld body." "Gang along, Pastor, sit ye down." I was not slow to respond, and we were soon deep in the mysteries of God's ways of grace and providence. A leading question now and then was all that was needed to draw forth what I desired from her rich store of Christian experience, and had I not the unmistakable evidence in the noise of the wagons below that I was in New-York, I would have deemed myself in one of the Cromarthy cottages, or with a widow of one of the Men of Ross. A column of your paper, Mr. Editor, would not contain a fair report of her wars with the devil and her conflicts with her own heart; but to many of your readers it may appear more real if I tell you of her struggle with a veritable human being, when conscience conquered conformity and she was strengthened to do the Lord's will. For eight years she has had the privilege of selling cakes and candies on a place of public resort, and never did she abuse her privilege all that time by introducing the "crathur" under her cloak, or by carrying notes between those who would use her for their clandestine communings. Content with the earnings of honest industry, and sighing and crying over abounding sins, and speaking for her Lord as she had opportunity, she held on the even tenor of her way. A sad day came. "NANCY," said the wife of the proprietor, "we never see you here on Sunday. Why, woman, you could make $10 here on a Sunday—more than you make all the week. Be here to-morrow. The children and nurses like you; you never do any harm." "Thank you, ma'am, I can't," was the reply. "You can't, why?" "God has given me six days to work, ma'am, and the seventh is His. For three score years I have given it to Him, and for two score I have known Him and served Him, and He is a good master. I will not deny Him now. I'll never flinch, for he never failed me." "What, you old fool!..... Well, if you can't come on Sunday you won't come on Monday."

I met her just after she had been telling Jesus of her trial. She was cheerful, for she had committed her way to him, and though the meal ark was low and the fire chips few she gloried in Him who has hearts and all things in His hand.

Change the scene. A keen-eyed, thoughtful, silent, searching hearer dives into the recesses of the pastor's soul, by his Jewish eye, Sabbath after Sabbath, and at every prayer meeting. He is so reticent that it is in vain to know him; at last he gives a clue to his home. He contributes $6 for the support of the gospel, and in doing so gives his residence. The pastor calls. He is welcomed heartily. The home is ten feet by six, with bed, culinary articles, stove, cupboard, and tools crammed into it. The bedding is scant; the wearing clothes ventilators. The food invisible, excepting half a bowl of coffee; he has bought milk for it, which is reserved for the next meal. He deals in diamonds, and sets them; is great on mortgages, but shrugs his shoulders and sighs as we talk of Jesus. Yes, *sighs.* In that sigh lies the secret of his church going; it tells of his soul being ill at ease; of the Lord knocking at that heart; (the leaves of a well-worn German Testament are on the bed,) there are longings within him which none save God knows. And shall we not comfort him? Has he not a soul? Jesus received would revolutionize that man and home. The man who can live and labor as he does for gold, would be a noble worker for Christ.

JOHN LYLE,
Pastor Church of Sea and Land.

Germans vs. Prohibition.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I don't know if you allow "our own correspondents" to be animadverted upon by anybody; really I must protest against the language of your correspondent from Chicago, when he speaks of the Germans as "holding an intemperance meeting." *Pace* your correspondent, I affirm, that such terms applied to our German citizens are neither true nor just. I am sufficiently "lost to a sense of moral obligation" (after nearly thirty years' study of ethics,) to approve of what those men did. It is the custom of Germans (Protestant and Romanist,) in their father land, after going to church, at least once in the morning, to amuse—yes, amuse themselves, horrible as the idea may be to your Chicago correspondent, temperately and sensibly, in the afternoon. If your correspondent had asked one of these Germans in Chicago why he "desecrated the Sabbath" the Teuton would probably reply that the "Sabbath" was Saturday; that he was a Christian, not a Jew, and knew only Sunday, and not "Sabbath," and that all Continental Protestants, (except, perhaps, a few in France and Geneva,) had the same ideas on the subject.

Your correspondent, who is evidently a Puritan of the most norrow-minded sort, charges the Germans with being willing "to sacrifice every principle in politics for the precious privilege of carousing on the Sabbath." It never occurs to him that this argument cuts two aways, that the Prohibitionists and Sabbatarians are willing to sacrifice their political party for the "precious privilege" of worrying and bullying those who do not adopt their peculiar moral and physiological theories. I said to a "temperance" lecturer here the other day, "Do you know that you are going to turn the State of New-York over to the Democrats?" "Very possibly," he replied, with all coolness. So, MOLIERE's doctor reproves a fellow-physician who has treated a patient unprofessionally. "A dead man is only a dead man, but the rules are everything."

CARL BENSON.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 23.

The Late Professor Anthon—The Correspondent of the Syracuse Journal.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Aug. 13, 1867.

I was glad to find, in your issue of the 11th inst., a reply by my friend and colleague, C. M. N., to some remarks by the New-York correspondent of the Syracuse *Journal* concerning the late Prof. ANTHON. But for my absence from New-York since the 27th of June I might have troubled you sooner with a brief notice of those remarks, and I do it now, at this late date, because my perusal of C. M. N.'s article has suggested the propriety of my making a few additional statements.

I have no desire to criticize the spirit in which the *Journal's* correspondent has written. I do not suppose that he has set down aught in malice; but it is very evident that he labors under a very serious misapprehension as regards Dr. ANTHON's domestic relations and social disposition and character. I became the Doctor's colleague early in 1848, and am still a member of the body with which he was so long and so honorably connected, and have never perceived the slightest reason to imagine for a moment that he hated either men or women. That he chose to be a bachelor is nobody's business. He had, doubtless, his reasons for cultivating a state of single blessedness, and did so in very good company. But, so far as evidence derived from personal observation can be relied upon, I am persuaded that he was, in the various relations which he sustained, very far indeed from being a misanthropic "bear." Among the peculiar difficulties and trials that beset a man who is just entering upon the duties of a professor in a college into which he comes as a stranger, I found him at all times most courteous and kind, ready to assist me with advice and to support me by his influence. In his intercourse with his colleagues he was cordial, genial, full of unaffected urbanity, and unbending from the dignified sobriety of the lecture-room to the most cheerful vivacity of the social circle. I am sorry that any remarks should have been made concerning the Professor's deportment in the domestic circle, in consequence of the incompatibility of his temper with that of his sisters; but such having been made, this will, I trust, be a sufficient excuse, if I here venture the assertion, that they must have had their origin in an utter misapprehension of the true state of the case. I have been Dr. ANTHON's guest; I have visited, time and again, in his little family, consisting of himself and two sisters, one of whom departed this life a few years ago; and I think I may be accepted as authority on the subject, when I affirm that I never discovered the slightest symptom of such a state of things as is alleged to have existed in that family. So far as I have been able to observe, Prof. ANTHON at all times evinced, in his intercourse with his sisters and in his remarks to others concerning them, the warmest brotherly feeling and the liveliest concern for their comfort, welfare and happiness; and, on the other hand, I had frequent opportunities to note, in my visits to those estimable ladies, the high admiration with which they regarded their distinguished brother, the ardent affection which they felt for him, and the deep anxiety which they manifested whenever there appeared any reason to feel concerned about his health. I cannot, therefore, otherwise than believe that the statement made in the *Journal* relative to the arrangements of the Professor's household, has had its origin in some idle report, for to me the entire atmosphere of that household appeared to be so thoroughly pervaded by a spirit of true kindness, and its daily intercourse animated by so sincere a mutual attachment between its several members as to render any such supposed incompatibility of temper quite impossible.

If you should think proper to give publicity to these few remarks, which are dictated solely by the desire to correct mistaken impressions respecting one from whom I have never received anything but kindness, I trust that no further necessity will arise for any similar communications.

H. J. S.

Republican Mass Meeting in Tennessee—Remarks of Gov. Brownlow.

The Knoxville *Whig* gives an account of the great Republican mass meeting held on Saturday, 17th inst., at Bull's Gap, in Greene County, Tenn., to celebrate the happy issue of the late election. During the progress of the meeting the train arrived from Knoxville, bearing a large crowd; among the number was Gov. BROWNLOW. When he started from the depot to the stand, a walk of two hundred yards, the band commenced playing national airs. The Governor's appearance was the signal for tumultuous and long-continued shouts. He stepped upon the stand and was about acknowledging the compliment when an enthusiastic individual threw his hat into the air and proposed "Three cheers for Gov. BROWNLOW and the Radical Congress," and at the same time some ladies stepped forward and handed bouquets to the Governor.

Deeply affected, the Governor made a brief reply. He said he regretted his physical inability to address them. Frequently during the canvass he had declined their invitation to visit them for the reason that he could not speak. He was there to thank them for their votes. He solemnly pledged them he would never again ask their suffrages. But now the election was over, and he had no favors to ask, he had, at no little inconvenience, traveled fifty-eight miles to give them a manifestation of his appreciation of their confidence and esteem. He had come to thank them, not that he received their support as a tribute to himself, personally, but he was more gratified to receive it as an earnest of their devotion to the principles his candidacy represented. In conclusion, he promised never to desert the loyal, radical people of the State and country. For the policy which would guide his actions during his official term, to commence in October, he referred them to his record since the rebellion was inaugurated.

Gov. BROWNLOW retired from the stand amid great applause.

Col. JOHN BROWNLOW, of the *Whig*, followed in a short speech, and an address was made by E. E. GILLENWATERS, Esq. Mr. GILLENWATERS was followed by Hon. HORACE MAYNARD in a speech of two and a half hours.

Negro Paupers in Virginia—Circular from the Freedmen's Bureau.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Aug. 17.

CIRCULAR No. 16.—Officers of the Bureau in this District, who are serving as Military Commissioners, will promptly report, for the information of the Assistant Commissioners, the action taken by them in obedience to paragraph 2 of General Order No. 51, Headquarters First Military District, dated Richmond, Va., Aug. 7, 1867. This report will specify the amount and character of support of colored paupers which can be relied upon to be afforded by the civil authorities of the several counties. Also the number, names, ages and condition of the indigent colored people now in charge of the Bureau, whom it is proper for the Assistant Commissioner to order to be tranferred to the civil authorities, in conformity with the third paragraph of the above-named order. By this report the residences of the paupers severally and their length of residence in reference to the law of Virginia, will be noted.

By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. O. BROWN,
Assistant Commissioner.
GARRICK MALLORY; A. A. A. Gen.

The Yellow Fever in Texas and Louisiana.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, Aug. 22.

At New-Iberia the progress of the epidemic has been steady, and as yet the beginning of the end has not been seen. A letter from a gentleman now visiting New-Iberia on a self-imposed mission of mercy, and doing his utmost to care for the afflicted, declares that the epidemic of 1853 in New-Orleans "was as nothing to the prevalence of the scourge" there now. Our City Council received a message Tuesday evening from the Mayor recommending the appropriation of $1,000 for the relief of the sufferers of New-Iberia. A resolution appropriating that sum was passed by the lower Board, but the Aldermen referred the subject to the Finance Committee. In this we are of the opinion that the upper Board made an error. They should have passed the resolution at once, without reference, so that the funds could have been made available to-day. "He gives twice who gives quickly." The money is needed now, and it must be waited for a whole week.

In New-Orleans the fever is not gaining. Yesterday there were ten fatal cases, the day before eleven and during Sunday twelve. But this is a great advance over last week, during which time there were twenty-six deaths, against thirty-three for the first three days of this week. The Committee on Health of the Board of Health declares that it cannot pronounce the disease epidemic in New-Orleans, but it is noteworthy that the same Committee recommends, owing to the fact that "the yellow fever is evidently in our midst," that vessels with clean bills of health be allowed to come to the city without any exception as to infected ports. If the recommendation of the Committee should be adopted, a vessel from Galveston direct, where the fever is beyond question epidemic, will be allowed to come to our levee without detention, if no one is or has been sick on board since leaving Galveston. This may be keeping on the safe side, but many persons must doubt it, and we conceive that there is some reason for their doubting.

THE FIRST CITY GRANT IN AMERICA.—The Portsmouth (N. H.) *Journal* claims for York, Me., the honor of having had the first city charter of any town in America. Sir FERNANDO GORGES, to perpetuate his own name, gave the plantation of York the name of Georgiana, and granted it a city charter in 1641. It was provided that it should be governed by a Mayor and eight Aldermen, but no Common Council. THOMAS GORGES was the first Mayor and the last of this new city, which retained the name of Georgiana for about twelve years. In 1653 Massachusetts incorporated the town by the name of York, which it has retained ever since.

Call for a Republican State Convention in Mississippi.

By virtue of authority vested in the Union Republican State Executive Committee, by the Republican Preliminary Convention, held at Vicksburgh, on the 2d of July last, said Committee has issued the following call:

1. A State Convention of the Union Republican Party will be held at Vicksburgh, Miss., on the 10th day of September, 1867.

2. The ratio of representation will be at the rate of one delegate for every 700 voters in each county. If the final fractions in any county exceed 350, such county will be entitled to an additional delegate.

3. The object of the Convention is to enunciate a platform of principles, and agree upon a plan of operation for the Union Republican Party of Mississippi.

4. We desire to see Mississippi speedily restored to her constitutional relations as a State in the Union. We accept in good faith the reconstruction measures of Congress. We concede to all men without regard to race or color, or previous condition, the full rights of citizenship. We desire to inaugurate a system of education which will educate and elevate the masses of the people. We wish to encourage immigration and the introduction of capital. We desire to allay sectional hatred and ill-feeling, and ask each and every citizen of the State that all passion and prejudice be laid aside, and that sober reason answer the question, "Are not these the true interests of the State?"

Toward the attainment of these ends we strive, and we cordially invite the coöperation of all who are willing to make common cause with us for a common object. By order of the Union Republican State Executive Committee.

ALSTON MYGATT, President.
GEO. C. MCKEE, Secretary.

The Treasury Department.

From the Washington Intelligencer, Aug. 26.

The administration of the Department of the Treasury, under Mr. MCCULLOCH, has given general satisfaction to the country. The financial problem which presented itself for our solution in 1864 was difficult and perplexing. The ablest statesmen here and abroad were appalled at the magnitude of our debt, the uncertainty of our credit and the possible failure of our resources for taxation. Mr. MCCULLOCH found the tables of his office loaded with unpaid requisitions for hundreds of millions of dollars, and the army was to be paid off as fast as disbanded, and the interest on the public debt, and the vastly increased ordinary expenditures of the Government to be provided for. But in an incredibly brief time the requisitions were met, and the army paid, and the debt brought under a process of reduction.

Next, as to the currency. It was a vital question whether it should be reduced or increased in volume; opinions fluctuated upon that subject. Congress changed its declarations of policy in regard to it with amazing facility, following the shifting indications of public feeling. The Secretary may, perhaps, have modified his own views since the Fort Wayne speech was delivered; but he has settled upon a line of policy which the country understands and approves. It will secure us from further inflation, and from sudden and disturbing contraction.

It belongs to the present Secretary to sustain and carry through his financial system. But a change of system now would be as hazardous as "swapping horses while fording a river." The apprehension of a change of measures, following a change of ministers, would be destructive of that confidence which is so necessary for our permanent prosperity, and which we are now slowly recovering.

The coming long session of Congress will be occupied with the consideration of the question of taxation; and it is known that Mr. MCCULLOCH will present an improved system, which will, if adopted, greatly promote the interests of the country.

We have heretofore mentioned, also, that the Secretary had devised a mode by which the evasions of the internal revenue and other duties will be prevented. Thus far he has been eminently successful in this object by means of the Metropolitan Revenue Commission, his establishment of which met with pertinacious and vehement opposition from Radicals in Congress and thieves everywhere. The combination formed by parties interested in defrauding the revenue of the whisky tax to the amount, annually, of sixty millions or more, will not dare to labor for the removal of Mr. MCCULLOCH from the Treasury. They can well afford to pay scores of millions for it. But there is, in New-York and elsewhere, another and yet more atrocious conspiracy for the destruction of public credit, by false representations of Treasury frauds, and new issues of bonds. The conspirators design to run up gold by their machinations, and to break down the credit of United States bonds, now steady and advancing in Europe. They may, in case of immediate retirement, produce a panic in the money market, and enhance the gold premium to the highest war rates. They might deluge every market with our returned securities, and produce a commercial and financial revolution, which would be profitable to them but most disastrous to the country.

The Work of the Constitutional Convention.

From the Albany Argus, Aug. 26.

The Convention has taken action upon the following reports, and referred the articles to the Committee on Revision: Right of suffrage and qualification to hold office. On the Legislature—its organization and the number, appointment, election, tenure of office and compensation of its members. On the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, their election, tenure of office, compensation, powers and duties, except as otherwise referred. On currency, banking and insurance, and the Committee on Corporations, other than banking and insurance. On town and county officers other than judicial, their election or appointment tenure of office, compensation, powers and duties. On counties, towns and villages, their organization, government and power.

The report of the Committee on the Pardoning Power is now under discussion, and it is probable, from the discussion thus far had on the subject, that the article in the present Constitution will be adopted.

The following reports have been made, and remain to be acted upon: Report of the Committee on the Finances of the State, the public debt, revenues, expenditures and taxation, and restrictions on the powers of the Legislature in respect thereto. Report of the Committee on Canals. Report of the Committee on the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General and State Engineer and Surveyor, their election and appointment, tenure of office, compensation, powers and duties. Report of the Committee on the Militia and Military Officers. Report of the Committee on the Power and Duties of the Legislature, except as otherwise ordered.

The Committees which have yet to report are the following:

On Preamble and Bill of Rights.
On the Judiciary.
On Cities, their Organization, Government and Powers.
On State Prisons and the Prevention and Punishment of Crime.
On Education and funds relating thereto.
On Charities and Charitable Institutions.
On the Salt Springs of the State.
On the Relations of the State to the Indians residing therein.
On Future Amendments and Revisions of the Constitution.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The meeting to protest against the suspension of Secretary STANTON, at Springfield, Ill., is to be held on Wednesday next, 28th inst., and it will be addressed by the Governor of the State, the Mayor of the city, Gens. PALMER and LOGAN, Hon. S. M. MCCULLOM, Attorney-General INGERSOLL, Hon. SHARON TYNDALE, and other prominent Republicans.

Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON spoke at Columbus, Ohio, on the 19th., prefacing his address, a dispatch says, with an onslaught upon Govs. TODD and BROUGH, whom he berated for having dragged the sovereignty of Ohio into the mire of Federal politics, and hastened on its humiliation by permitting military imprisonment of the citizens of the State at Camp Chase.

The Boston *Post* is responsible for the assertion that the Concord *Statesman*, the most prominent Republican paper in New-Hampshire, is in favor of the national taxation of Government bonds.

The New-Orleans *Republican* presents the following as "three solid planks for the Republican platform: "Rebuilding the levees by national Aid. Abolition of the cotton tax. Sugar interests of the State to be protected and fostered."

At a Union Senatorial Convention in Fremont, Ohio, on the 22d inst., the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That Hon. B. F. WADE, so long as he proves true to the Union cause, is our first, last and only choice for United States Senator.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion* expresses the opinion that "if the managers of the new party in that State persist in their present apparent purpose to form an exclusive negro organization, based upon the wicked and unnatural sentiment of animosity to the whites, the latter will be sufficiently strong in point of numbers to take care of themselves at the ballot-box. They may not have a majority—indeed they will not have—but their numbers will be sufficiently strong to give them the means of self-defence if compelled to combine for that object."

In the Rhode Island Supreme Court, sitting in Washington County, CHARLES HOXIE was convicted on the 21st inst. of the murder of WM. GARDNER, in Charlestown, last February, and sentenced to imprisonment for life in the State Prison. His two confederates are still at large. All the parties belonged to the Narragansett Indian tribe.

The suits brought by the directors of the Concord (N. H.) Railroad against their discharged conductors have been referred for settlement, by consent of parties, to Hon. EDMUND L. CUSHING, of Charlestown, N. H., Ex-Gov. HAILE and Ex-Gov. GOODWIN.

Among those recommended by North Carolina papers for the Presidency of the University of North Carolina, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. SWAIN, are Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM, Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, JEFFERSON DAVIS, Rev. Dr. DEEMS and Rev. Dr. POINDEXTER.

OUR OYSTERS.

Where They Come From and What They Cost Us.

Although England and other countries make much boast of their "native" oysters, it seems to be at last decided that only in the bays, sea inlets and innumerable coves along the coast of America can the king of bivalves be found in all its luscious perfection. The oysters of England, even the celebrated "Milton" natives, are for the most part small, and are all attainted with a coppery flavor which, though disagreeable to Americans, is not remarked by the benighted Britishers who have never known anything better. This peculiar taste has been variously accounted for, and is doubtless caused by the peculiar constitution of the rocks upon which the shellfish rest in their sub-marine homes.

The oysters of France and other countries, though many of them large and inviting in appearance, are flabby, watery and tasteless when compared with our own incomparable "Blue-Points" or "Saddle-Rocks." Many of them, indeed, are said to be as tough as tripe and about as savory. But as the best oysters in the world are found in America, so the finest in America are only seen in New-York; and the most delicious ones in New-York have their abiding-place in Fulton Market.

When it is considered that for nearly ten of the twelve months of the year, and six of them the coldest and consequently the hungriest months of the dozen, the million of people in New-York consume of oysters ten times more in value and twenty times more in bulk than of any other kind of fish or flesh, it will be seen that the quantity requisite to the supply of this one City alone is simply immense. The amount of capital invested in the trade can only be estimated by tens of millions of dollars, the number of men employed must be counted by thousands, while the various sorts of vessels employed, from the tiny skiff of the oyster-dredger to the large schooner of several hundreds of tons burden, are reckoned by hundreds.

Before the late war the supply was drawn from the whole coast of the Atlantic, ranging from Massachusetts south to Georgia. The oysters of the southern and warmer waters are much inferior in quality to those of the chillier shallows along the more northerly coast-line, and few oysters from south of the Old Dominion ever reached the Empire City, or, in fact, were ever favorites in the Southern cities. Richmond and Charleston and the other Southern cities preferred the bivalves of the North to the watery and flavorless products of their own waters. But the "oyster fundum" of Old Virginia, so completely immortalized by the illustrious Gov. WISE, formerly yielded us tens of thousands of bushels of oysters every year. These Virginia oysters were, however, far inferior to the natural growth of our own rivers, and were chiefly valuable for "planting." This is a process by which small oysters are taken from the beds whereon they were born and transferred to other waters to mature. In this way some sorts, which if left to attain their [illegible] size in the original beds would be inferior and comparatively valueless, are improved in flavor and value a hundred fold.

There is, too, another reason for the planting of oysters—a reason which renders it a paying operation to transplant the shellfish even after they are full grown. Be it known that the old rule which says that oysters must not be eaten in months which have no "R" in the name is one founded not in any mere superstition, but in right reason and sound philosophy. It is the same reason which forbids the killing of fish in the breeding season, or the slaughter of animals which are carrying or suckling their young. It so happens that the four months in which the letter "R" does not occur (May, June, July and August) are the ones in which the oysters in our Northern waters are spawning, or breeding, and are therefore, and for that reason, utterly unfit to eat. Even the ingenious device of the Jerseyman, who, when detected dredging oysters in August, declared that he spelled the name *Orgust*, didn't help the matter much.

It was discovered, however, that transplanted oysters will not spawn during the year of their transplantation, but remain sound and fit for food. Hence the oystermen take up in the early Spring thousands of bushels of oysters from the Virginia or other beds, and put them down in New-York waters, so that by the hot days of Midsummer they are in splendid condition; and the lover of the juicy beauties can find them, if he knows where to look, in New-York of just as fine quality in the "dog days" as in those of Christmas time.

The innumerable shallow bays and little coves along the shores of Staten Island, the shores of New-Jersey, Long Island, the East River and the Hudson, afford to New-York its principal supply. Prince's Bay and York Bay, on the Staten Island shore, are two of the largest sea inlets which are used as beds for the transplanted Virginia oysters. The trade from these two large bays alone requires 590 sail of vessels of different tonnage, and occupies at least 3,000 men and boys. But among the choicest of all the Bivalve family that come to our market are what are known as the "natural growth" of the East River. These are the spontaneous production of the waters of the thousand little shallow bays and indentations of the shore, and are almost invariably exceedingly fine. The oystermen give these various names, according to the places where they are found. There are the Little Neck Bay, (also celebrated for its very superior clams,) Cow Bay, Oyster Bay, and Flushing Bay and many more, all within a few miles of each other. These are superior to any other East River oysters brought to market.

One of the best-known and best-liked oysters known here is the favorite "Saddle-Rock." The seed of these is brought from Tappan Bay, in the Hudson River, about thirty-five miles from New-York, and planted in the East River at a place called City Island, about fifteen miles from the City, and also in various other of the small bays along the river. They remain in their new sub-aqueous home about two years, when they are dredged, carefully selected and sent to market. In Long Island Sound and in the East River the oyster beds stretch for many miles along the shores of New-Jersey and Connecticut and nearly the entire length of the north shore of Long Island. The number of vessels employed in this trade is from three to four thousand, varying in size from the small, one-pair-oar skiff to the staunch schooner of a hundred tons or more. To work these vessels and manage this trade are required over ten thousand persons; this on the north side, only, of Long Island. On the south side of Long Island there is also an enormous trade carried on. Here is situated the Great South Bay, the extent of which is nearly sixty miles in length by from two to six miles in breadth, and nearly every acre of the water is eminently fit for oyster-breeding. From here come the world-renowned Blue Point, and many other well-known oysters of the juciest and best. Among these are the Cinder Bed, the Broken Bottom, the California Sand oyster, the Rockaway, the Mill Creek, the Mill Pond, and many others, all of which rank among the very finest and always find an instant and profitable sale.

For the trade along the south shore of Long Island there are required over 500 sail of vessels, employing 1,800 to 2,000 persons. Many of these vessels also trade in clams, and in deep-sea fish.

Along the Staten Island and New-Jersey shores are many other places where oysters are cultivated for the New-York market. Among them are Shrewsbury, Parker's Bay, Absecom, and a score of others. And all of these are far superior to the natural Virginia oyster before it has been rectified from its Old Dominion mud by a residence in the purer and cooler waters of the East River. Before the war there was a large Winter trade in Virginia oysters, during the three months when many of the shallower bays about New-York are frozen over, and the oystermen unable to dredge for their sea crop. In this trade there were about 100 sail of vessels, from 50 to 200 tons each, each one carrying from 2,000 to 5,000 bushels as a cargo, all of which were used solely for the New-York City market.

The value of the wholesale oyster trade of New-York City is estimated at not less than forty millions of dollars a year. When we take into account also the hundreds of men and boys engaged in the retail or restaurant trade, we shall not be far out when we state that the juicy bivalve gives employment to not less than 10,000 to 17,000 persons in the Empire City alone.

The mode of "dredging" for oysters, or the plan whereby they are dragged up from the bottom with "rakes" is wasteful, and some better plan will doubtless ultimately be devised of inducing them to come into the boats, if moral suasion fails.

The trade is a profitable one. Staten Island and the villages of Long Island are dotted with many beautiful villas or the more pretentious mansions of the successful oyster-dealers. Many of these men, though now counting their wealth by hundreds of thousands of dollars, still continue in the business, and the spectacle is not uncommon in the river of an oyster millionaire, who for sheer love of the work still manages his boat and superintends in person the various operations of planting and transplanting the shellfish by which he made his money.

A few days now will bring us to September; the first of the welcome months with the ostrea-ophagous-permitting "R"—then will commence in earnest the bivalvular destruction, and then will Fulton Market be sought of all wise and not impecunious consumers.

Losses by Hartford Insurance Companies.

From the Hartford Times, Aug. 24.

The Niverville Wadding Factory, of Niverville, New-York, which was destroyed by fire on Thursday night last, was insured in the Hartford and Phœnix Companies of this city, for $10,000—$7,000 in the former and $3,000 in the latter. A number of our city fire insurance companies are also losers by the great fire at Plattsburg, N. Y., of Wednesday last. The Ætna is down for $35,000, Hartford $15,000, Phœnix $9,000. The City also had risks on the burnt district, but their loss is at the present writing unknown.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Reserved Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
143—Burnham vs. Walker Valley Oil Co.	177—Fine vs. Demot.
144—Meyers vs. Meyers.	178—Waterbury vs. Beardsley, Treasurer, &c.
161—Shales & Hall, Quarry Co., vs. Wetmore.	180—Dawson vs. Western et al.
179—West et al. vs. Kahn et al.	181—Kiernan et al. vs. Kiernan et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
[illegible]—Allen vs. Bryant.	56—McIntyre vs. Gardner.
[illegible]—Chittenden vs. Greenhall.	65—McFarlain vs. Baumberger.
[illegible]—Galligan vs. Reilly.	Andrews vs. Collins.
[illegible]—Kane vs. Beman.	60—Ryer vs. Dick.
[illegible]—Dodge vs. Leeland.	62—Williams vs. Sturgis.
[illegible]—Gordts vs. Ochiltree.	Boylston vs. Boylston.
[illegible]—Williams vs. Dawes.	Lawless vs. Farrar.
50—Fuller vs. Mills.	40—Monroe vs. Nesmith.
[illegible]—Wheeler vs. White.	Shields vs. Bass.
[illegible]—Archer vs. Ryan.	
[illegible]—Wray vs. the N. Y. Express Co.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 26.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE BOARD OF AUDIT CASES—MOTION FOR INJUNCTION DENIED—OPINION OF THE COURT.

Sherwood vs. *R. B. Connolly, Comptroller, &c.*, and *Joseph B. Varnum, Jr.*, vs. *Chauncey M. Depew et al., members of the Board of Audit.*—In these cases which come up on a motion to restrain the Board of Audit to hear and pass upon claims against the City,—the argument of which was fully reported in our columns about three weeks since,—Judge BARNARD has delivered the following opinion denying the motion for an injunction. It sufficiently explains itself:

Whatever may be the force of the objections urged to the constitutionality of the act in question, still this action is premature. Assuming that portion of the act which creates and defines the powers of the Board of Audit to be unconstitutional in all its parts, still I do not see how the plaintiffs or the citizens of New-York City can be damaged by the Board's proceeding, unless the Supervisors lend them aid in carrying out the act by levying a tax sufficient to cover the expenses of the Board and the amount of the claims reported by it to be due from the City. None of the expenses of the Board of Audit, and none of the claims covered by it, can be paid except out of a fund directed by the act in question to be raised for that purpose by the Board of Supervisors by tax; no damage, then, can ensue if the Supervisors refuse to raise this fund.

If, however, they improperly proceed to raise the fund, (and if the act is unconstitutional, the acting on the report of the Board of Audit would be improper,) and if injury would be likely to result, a remedy may be had under section 3 of chapter 405, Laws of 1864. For another reason this injunction should be dissolved. Unless the provisions of section 3 of chapter 405 Laws of 1864 apply, the plaintiffs have clearly no standing in Court. The provisions of that section only give a remedy in behalf of a tax-payer, a member of the Common Council or a Supervisor against the Common Council or the Supervisors; there is no remedy given against such a body as the Board of Audit. I have not deemed it necessary, at this stage of the proceedings, to pass upon the various questions that have been raised by the plaintiffs' counsel. At some future period of time, if it should become necessary, those questions can be met and decided. At present, in consequence of the interposition of the technical objection before passed upon, it would be anticipating that which is not properly before us, and which would not bind the parties, as it would be anticipating that which may never arise.

Motion for injunction denied.

THE RIGHTS OF THE PRESS—TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS CLAIMED IN A LIBEL SUIT—COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

James F. Cummings vs. *James Gordon Bennett.*—This case has been several times reported in our columns, but yesterday it came up in a new phase, namely, an order to show cause (obtained by defendant's counsel) why the complaint should not be dismissed. The action, it may be remembered, was brought by plaintiff, Cummings, against the editor of the *Herald* to recover the sum of $200,000 damages, alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff in consequence of the publication of the report of certain proceedings which had been taken before Judge Leonard, of the Supreme Court. In the published report the plaintiff, Cummings, was represented as having, at various times during the rebellion, swindled the Rebel Government out of large sums of money. Cummings, it seems, belonged to Jeff Davis' Commissary Department. It also appeared in the published report made in defendant's paper that Cummings was accused of swindling certain citizens of North Carolina and Georgia "on a scheme far beyond the wildest imaginings of ordinary villains."

Issue was joined by the service of an answer some time ago, when the plaintiff moved to strike out certain portions of defendant's pleading, or at all events to have it made more definite and certain. This motion was denied at the last term. Thereupon defendant's counsel made this motion to dismiss the plaintiff's complaint upon the following grounds:

First. A criminal has no claim upon the courts of the country, to occupy their time, or employ their processes for the development of his relations with his accomplices in crime. This is an action for an alleged libel concerning the conduct of Cummings, who was a commissary in the rebel army. If a pardoned murderer should come into court, and complaining that his accomplice in the murder had received more than his share of plunder, should seek to recover the excess, he would be scouted. If a suit were brought for such a purpose, and in referring to it, a newspaper were to denounce the parties as shameless robbers, neither of them could sustain an action against the editor for a libel. He would not be permitted in that way by indirection to obtain an investigation which he could not obtain directly in a suit against his fellow criminal. What is true in this respect of a murderer, is true of other criminals. Not one of them can maintain an action which requires him to allege his own turpitude. The reasons against it are twofold: One is that rule of law which, in different forms is expressed in the two maxims, "*ex turpi causa non oritur actio,*" and "*allegans suam turpitudinem non est audiendus.*" Here the plaintiff, in stating his case, has to state his own criminality. The other reason is, that it would be an indecent thing to oblige the courts to decide between criminals, and determine their shares of the common spoils. If a Commissary at Andersonville were to sue another Commissary for an account of profits made out of starving prisoners, the suit would be dismissed as an indignity to the Court. Instead of a suit in the courts, suppose one of these persons were to parade his grievances in the newspapers, and assert that the other had taken more than his share; could he be sued for a libel? And if he could not, could the editor of the paper be sued for the same publication? It is a familiar rule, that an action for an account and payment of the profits of an illegal transaction, cannot be sustained, whatever amount of unfair dealing may be alleged. (Story Eq. Juris., sections 296, 298.) And it is within the reason of the same rule that an action for a libel cannot be sustained by one of the participants in the transaction, whenever he is obliged to show his participation, in order to sustain his action. Thus, in Hunt *vs.* Bell, (7 Moore, 212,) it was held that an action for a libel could not be sustained by the proprietor of a building kept for the purpose of pugilism, because the purpose was illegal, the alleged libel imputing misconduct to him as such proprietor. In the present case, the impropriety, not to say the indecency of the investigation, which a trial would impose, is especially manifest. It would invoke an inquiry into the authority of the different grades of officers of the rebel Government, the functions of its commissaries, the instructions they received from their superiors, the commissions and perquisites allowed them, the extent to which they were permitted to make requisitions upon the people, and it may be, the ratification of their acts by those above them. Considering therefore the position of the plaintiff, the necessity of his setting forth his participation in a great crime in order to make good his claim, and considering also the offensiveness of the investigation, it cannot be doubted that the trial would be refused, even if the parties sought to bring it on; or to use the language of one of the cases, the record would be thrown out of Court.

Second—It being thus shown that this action cannot be maintained, the Court will dismiss it at once, or order a perpetual stay of proceedings. It would be oppressive to oblige the defendant to issue commissions to different places in the Southern States, and to bring witnesses into court, when it is clear that the Court will not permit a single witness to be called. A perpetual stay is often granted when justice requires that the action should not be prosecuted, or when the investigation would tend to degrade the Courts. Suits for wages furnish familiar examples. In Coxe *vs.* Phillips (Cases, temp., Hardwicke, 237,) the Court, on the application of a third person, made an order for a perpetual stay of proceedings. In Brown *vs.* Leeson, 2 H. Blackstone, 43, it was held, that action will not lie on a wager, respecting the mode of playing an illegal game; and if such a cause be set down for trial, the Judge at Nisi Prius will order it to be struck out of the paper. In that case, Gould, J., said: "I think, my Lord Chief Justice did perfectly right in refusing to try this cause. The game of hazard stands condemned by the law of England. There are many statutes which make it illegal; and nothing can be more injurious to the morals of the nation than a public discussion of this nature, before an audience whose curiosity is whetted to attend the trial of such questions. The refusing therefore to try it was both laudable and legal." (See, also, Egerton *vs.* Furzman, 1 C. & P., 613; Henken *vs.* Guers, 2 Camp., 408; 12 East. 247; Da Costa *vs.* Jones, Cowp., 729; Squires *vs.* Whisken, 3 Camp., 140; Kitchen *vs.* Goldsmith, 4 Camp., 152; 3 Chitty's Pr., 629-638.

Third—An order should be made in this case, either for its dismissal at once, or for a perpetual stay.

Gen. Harris, in behalf of the plaintiff, opposed the motion. He repeated certain portions of the alleged libel, already published, and contended that the maxims of law cited by counsel on the other side would not apply in this case. His client was accused not only of having swindled the rebel Government, but also of having defrauded citizens of North Carolina and Georgia.

The Court—Was there an editorial in the *Herald* on this subject?

Mr. Galbraith, for defendant—Yes, your Honor, but the other side make no complaint about that. Damages are claimed only for the legal report as published in the *Herald*.

Gen. Harris continued to urge that it nowhere appeared in the papers that the plaintiff was a rebel during the war, or that he took up arms against this Government at any time. But even if Cummings was a rebel, counsel was prepared to show that even that was no reason why our Courts should not entertain the case. He could not conceive how a man can be deprived of his legal and just rights on account of his past political conduct. The Court must take judicial notice that the war is over and that peace reigns. Hence, whatever *status* Cummings had during the rebellion, his rights are all now restored. But further than this, he has never been declared a rebel by any Court of civil or criminal jurisdiction. He has been convicted of no crime, and no person, and no paper, except the *Herald*, has declared him to have been a rebel in arms against his country. If Cummings was a rebel in arms, so was George Washington a rebel against the Government of Great Britain. All this, said counsel, I urge in answer to the allegations of the other side that my client is a criminal, and that Courts of justice will not, therefore, redress his wrongs.

At the conclusion of the argument Judge BARNARD rendered the following decision, dismissing the plaintiff's complaint:

DECISION.

The defendant in this action could have demurred to the complaint on the ground that it did not state a cause of action. Had he done so, it is probable that the demurrer would have been held good and the complaint dismissed. He has not chosen to do so, but has resorted to his motion to dismiss the complaint on the ground that what is set forth therein does not constitute a cause of action. The pleadings show that plaintiff was in arms, resisting the laws and authority of the United States Government. Congress, by laws duly passed, placed all who acted in armed hostility to the Government in such a state of disability as to prevent their bringing an action against a loyal citizen, unless their former *status* as citizens shall have been restored by pardon or special acts of Congress. In this case there is no such removal of disability. Again, the action cannot be maintained because it appears that defendant, as the proprietor and publisher of a newspaper of large circulation inserted therein a report only of a judicial proceeding. To hold that the proprietors of a newspaper can be sued by every one who may imagine he has been damaged by a publication common to a court, would be to prevent its usefulness as a journal. There is no malice here—no desire to injure the plaintiff or his business. To hold that this action would lie would offer and hold out a premium for individuals to commence suits for that which they might think damaging but which no one else would. The object of a journal is information. That can only be obtained by publishing such items of fact as may be of general notoriety, or such public proceedings as may have transpired before a body having authority to act. Again, when two persons are engaged in a common criminal enterprise, one cannot take advantage of his own wrong by bringing a suit for his share of the profits arising out of such criminal transaction. In this case it is charged that plaintiff, a rebel, swindled the rebel government and individual rebels. The rebel Government never had any legal existence and any one who gave aid and assistance thereto was by the acts of Congress a rebel also. It would therefore be no offence or cause of action for one rebel to charge another with having swindled the rebel Government or rebel citizens.

The motion to dismiss is granted.

For plaintiff, Mr. Harris; for defendant, D. D. Field and Mr. Galbraith.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE NEWCOMB ALLEGED BRIBERY CASE.

In the TIMES of the 17th inst. it was reported that United States Deputy Marshal Abner C. Newcomb had been arrested on the previous day and taken before Commissioner Osborn, charged with having accepted a bribe, and in consideration thereof of obstructed the ends of justice by allowing a notorious counterfeiter to escape from his custody.

Those who read the remarks of Charles O. Brockway, the convicted counterfeiter, made just prior to his sentence to the State Prison for fifteen years, will recollect his animadversions upon certain officials—Newcomb among the rest—whom, he alleged, were guilty of bribery. Brockway's wife, determined upon revenge, followed the matter up, after her husband's imprisonment, and lately took legal proceedings which brought about the arrest of Newcombe.

The details of the grave charge against Newcombe will be found in the following affidavit of William W. Dow:

State of New-York, City and County of New-York: William W. Dow, of the City of New-York, sworn, says that in the month of September, 1856, he was indicted at Portland, Me., for forgery, and that the indictment is still pending; that deponent was arrested by Horace Kent and J. H. Wesson, operatives in the secret service division under W. P. Wood, Esq.; that deponent was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,500; that after such bail was given, and within two or three weeks, deponent came to City of New-York and went to the High Bridge to live at the Undercliff Hotel; that in latter part of January, 1867, deponent had frequent interviews with Charles O. Brockway, who was at that time, as said Brockway informed deponent, acting as assistant to A. B. Newcombe, who deponent then understood was operating in secret service division under Wood, and also a Deputy Marshal under Robert Murray, Esq.; that on or about the 1st of February, 1867, said Brockway asked deponent what he would give to settle his case in Maine, referring to the indictment; that deponent proposed to give $500 if he could be discharged—that is if a *nolle prosequi* could be entered on the indictment; that said Brockway told deponent that was not enough, and the negotiation finally resulted in an agrement to pay $750; that after this sum was agreed upon said Brockway proposed that deponent should see Newcombe, who, Brockway said, would satisfy deponent that any such arrangement would be carried into effect; that, within two or three days, deponent, by appointment with Brockway, went to Capt. Thomas Reeves' billiard saloon in Sixth-avenue, near Thirty-fourth-street, and there had an interview with Newcombe; that deponent said to Newcombe that he had had a conversation with Brockway about the settlement of the case; that Newcombe replied: "I have talked with Brockway about your case and any arrangement you make with him will be perfectly satisfactory to me, and will be carried out; that deponent told Newcombe that he had agreed to deliver up a plate and press; that said Newcombe then left, making an appointment to meet deponent on the following evening at Mrs. Brockway's, No. 145 Mercer-street, New-York; that at that place deponent met Newcombe, and after drinking a bottle of champagne together, for which deponent paid five dollars, he had a conversation with Newcombe about carrying out the previous proposition; that deponent told Newcombe he would be ready on his part, and then Newcombe requested deponent to meet him next day at Marshal Murray's office, and that Marshal Murray would satisfy deponent; that what he, Newcombe, agreed to do would be all right; that previous to this conversation Brockway had told deponent that he did not want him to see Col. Wood, but to wait until Col. Wood was out of town, as Wood would not make any conditions with him, but if Wood was out of town any arrangements made with his deputies he could not go back on; that in the conversation with Newcombe at Mrs. Brockway's, deponent asked Newcombe where Wood then was, and that he answered at Washington; that they then agreed to meet at Murray's office on the following day; that said Newcombe introduced deponent to Murray, who said to deponent, "You have agreed to give away a plate, a press, and a man to settle your case," or words to that effect; to which deponent replied, "Yes, but if you don't get the man, I must not be blamed for it;" that said Murray replied, "I'll take care of that, we'll get the man;" and that deponent further says that this statement about the man made by Murray, was the first deponent had heard of it; that no such conversation had ever taken place, or agreement made between deponent and Newcoombe; that after the interview with Murray, deponent asked Brockway what was the meaning of the man being given up; that Brockway replied, "Ah, that's nothing; Newcombe understands that no man is to be given up;" that deponent afterward saw Newcombe about it, who laughingly said "that's all right."

Deponent further says he sent for the $750, and about the middle of February got a draft, but that Newcombe said deponent must get it cashed, which he did at the Second National Bank, near Fifth-avenue Hotel; that deponent, after he received the money on draft, saw Newcombe, who was not satisfied that the money should remain in deponent's hands, and requested that it should be deposited with Mrs. Brockway; that said deponent did deposit the said money with Mrs. Brockway, at the same time stating to her that the money was not to be given to Newcombe until deponent was satisfied he had not been fixed by Newcombe.

* * * * * *

That a short time previous to the receipt of said money, Brockway hired a room in Bleecker-street, in pursuance of an arrangement between Newcombe, Brockway and deponent, to get up a bogus counterfeiting concern, so that Newcombe could furnish Col. Wood with evidence that deponent had furnished important information for the Government, and get Col. Wood to intercede with the Solicitor of the Treasury for deponent's discharge; that after the hiring of the room deponent went with Brockway to No. 87 Fulton-street and purchased a press for $80, which was removed to Bleecker-street; also bought other necessary articles.

Then follows the story of the Bleecker-street arrangement previously reported—that Mrs. Brockway informed deponent that she paid Newcombe $690 out of the $750 deponent deposited.

An affidavit made by Caroline Brockway, wife of the convicted counterfeiter, was also submitted to the Commissioner previous to Newcombe's arrest. In her complaint Mrs. Brockway corroborated all that is alleged in Dow's affidavit with respect of her (Mrs. Brockway's) connection with the affair.

Yesterday morning the case came up for examination before Commissioner OSBORN, but owing to the absence of Dow, the principal witness for the prosecution, the hearing was adjourned until Thursday next, or until such time as the delinquent witness shall make his appearance.

For the United States, Mr. Samuel G. Courtney; for the prisoner, Mr. John Sedgwick.

THE TRADESMAN'S NATIONAL BANK DEFALCATION.

On Saturday last Mr. Samuel G. Courtney, United States District-Attorney, appeared before Commissioner OSBORN, and instituted proceedings against Garniss E. Baker and James Arnold, the alleged defaulting Tellers of the Tradesman's National Bank, respecting whom he made the following affidavit:

Southern District of New-York, ss.—Samuel G. Courtney being duly sworn says that he is District-Attorney of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. And deponent further says on information and belief that on and about the 12th of August, 1867, at the City of New-York, in the Southern District as aforesaid, Garniss E. Baker then and there being the Paying Teller of the Tradesman's National Bank, and James Arnold then and there being the Receiving Teller of the said Bank, did knowingly and wilfully embezzle, abstract and misapply large sums of the moneys of the said banking association, to wit: the sum of about $180,000, then and there, with intent to injure and defraud the said association: that deponent's information and belief is founded on statements made to deponent by Richard Berry, the President of the said Bank, and Anthony Halsey, the Cashier of said Bank.

SAMUEL G. COURTNEY.

Sworn to before me this 24th day of August, 1867.

JOHN A. OSBORN, United States Commissioner.

Upon the strength of this affidavit, a warrant was issued for the apprehension of the accused, one of whom—Arnold, was arrested on Saturday, Baker being already in custody under the authority of the Tombs Police Court.

The District-Attorney explained his action in the premises, yesterday, by saying that inasmuch as the crime was alleged to have been committed against a National Bank, in his judgment the prosecution of the case before the Police tribunal at the Tombs was a mere farce. The offence, if any, had been committed against the United States, and must be adjudicated upon in a United States Court.

Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue appeared for Arnold, and Mr. John Sedgwick for Baker, and upon consultation with the District-Attorney and the Commissioner, it was agreed upon that the examination should proceed on Wednesday next, the accused, meanwhile, to stand committed without bail.

THE COURTS AND THE LAW REPORTERS.

On Saturday last it appears that a few persons got together in an office on Broadway, and drafted certain resolutions in relation to the action of Judge Barbour, of the Superior Court, in excluding reporters from the examination in the case of Mitchell *vs.* Norton, already referred to in our columns. None of the gentlemen connected with the law department of the New-York Press knew anything of this meeting, and they each and every one of them repudiate the resolutions, which by some means found a place in some of the leading journals. This will appear from the following

PROTEST.

We, the Law reporters of the Courts, representing the entire Press of the City of New York, protest emphatically against the action taken by persons entirely unknown to us, though in our names, in relation to Judge Barbour's late action in the case of Mitchell *vs.* Norton.

It has been our desire and intent, that in the proper way and form, the question should be tested; but knowing it to be a doubtful one, and believing that Judge Barbour's action was in accordance with his convictions, we decline to have any part in a personal attack upon him, and discountenance the proceedings purporting to have been held in the name of the reporters of the law Courts.

S. Cohen, *Evening Express*; Geo. H. Stout, *Tribune* and *Evening Post*; Arthur Johnes, S. P. Cooper, NEW-YORK TIMES; Wm. K. McGrew, *Daily News*; O. B. Stout, *Commercial Advertiser*; E. D. Foulke, New-York *Sun*; W. W. Vaughan, F. Crighton, New-York *World*; and A. W. Coles, *Herald*.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 26.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 26.

By Judge Barnard.

Catlin *vs.* Billings; motion granted. Merchants National Bank of Lowell, Mass., *vs.* Warren Leland, et al.; let the default be opened and the clause placed on the calendar for the first Monday of October, 1867, to be then tried peremptorily. M. W. Hamilton *vs.* Wm. M. Clinton, et al.; motion for attachment denied if defendants appear before a Justice of this Court on the 9th of September, 1867, at 11 A. M., at the City Hall, New-York, and be examined; otherwise, granted with costs. Cummings *vs.* Bennett; motion to dismiss complaint granted. Sherwood *vs.* R. B. Connolly, &c., and J. B. Varnum, Jr., *vs.* The Board of Audit et al.; motion for injunctions denied. See opinion with Beamish, Clerk.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 26.

By Judge Cardozo.

Hart *vs.* Metzler; complaint dismissed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 26, 1867.

$65,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	111⅝	100	Adams Ex. Co.	76¾
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R, '62	109	39	do	76½
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	109⅝	50	do	76⅛
10,000	do	109⅝	200	do ...2d call	76
2,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C '65, New Is.	108⅝	100	Wells & F Ex.	65⅞
27,000	do	108⅛	28	Amer. Ex.	74⅛
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '67, New Issue	108⅛	100	do	74⅝
10,000	do	108⅜	100	do	74½
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	102⅜	50	U. S. Ex. Co.	74⅜
5,600	do	102⅜	100	do	77
10,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, 2d series	107⅜	500	Pac. M. S. Co...s30	146
1,000	Tenn. 6s., new	65⅛	100	do	146
1,000	Tenn. 6s. ...x-c	66	200	do ...b10	146⅛
2,000	Virginia 6s ...x-c	50	100	do	146⅛
2,000	Vir. 6s, New	50	5	N. Y. Cen.	105
4,000	N. Car. St. 6s. nw.	53⅜	100	do ...b60	105⅜
11,000	do	54	100	do	105⅝
1,000	Cal. 7s	124	100	do	105⅛
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue	79	100	Erie Railroad	70⅛
1,000	Erie 2d M. '79	103⅛	400	do	70⅜
10,000	Alt. & T. H. In.	79⅛	100	do ...b30	70⅜
4,000	Mich. C. 8s, N. Bs	112	200	do ...2d call	70½
5,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st	85	50	Erie R. Pf.	77
5,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d M	98⅝	200	Hudson R.	124⅝
1,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	102	1200	Reading R.	104⅝
5,000	Troy, S. & R. 1st. m	96⅛	200	do	104⅜
1,000	West. U. Tel 7s Bs	85	500	do ...2d call	104⅛
8,000	Cl. & Tol. 7s. N. B	96⅛	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	81⅛
5	Am. Ex. Bank	118	100	do ...2d call	81
50	do	117⅛	15	Ill. Central R.	119⅛
5	Fourth N. Bank	108⅛	400	Clev. & Pitts	93
5	Bk. of Com.	118	20	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	101
10	Ocean Bank	105	12	do	100
100	Canton Co.	47⅛	400	Chi. & N. W.	46⅛
100	West. U. Tel.	43⅛	100	do ...s30	46⅜
20	do	43⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf. b30	70
100	do ...3d call	43⅝	850	do	70
100	Bos. Water P.	20⅛	100	do	70⅛
			200	Clev. & Tol.	123⅛
			100	Chic. & R. I. ...s10	103
			400	do	103
			100	N. Y. & N. H. R.	125
			500	Ind. Cen. R.	81⅛
			81	Del., L. & W. Scrip	116
			200	Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	104⅛
			25	Del. & Hud. C.	146

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	110⅝	300	N. Y. Cen.	105⅛
15,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	102⅜	50	Erie R.	70⅛
5,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, Sec. Series	107⅛	100	do ...2d call s30	69⅞
3,000	Tenn. 6s. ex-c	66⅛	800	do	70
2,000	do	66	100	do ...s10	70
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s. n.	65⅛	700	do ...2d call	70⅛
1,000	Erie 1st M.	107⅛	100	Hud. Riv. R.	124⅜
5,000	do	107	400	Reading R.	104⅛
200	West. U. Tel.	43⅛	100	M. S. & N. I.	81⅛
100	do	43⅛	600	Clev. & Pitts.	93
59	Adams Ex. Co.	76⅜	100	Chi. & N. W.	46⅛
200	do	76⅛	400	Chic. & N. W. P.	70
200	Wells & Far. Ex.	67	100	do ...s30	70
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	34	100	Chi. & R. I.	108
300	Canton Co.	47	100	Mil. & St. P.	49
100	Boston W. P.	20⅛	100	do	49⅛
50	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	146⅛	42	Del., L. & W. R.	121
50	do	146⅛	158	do	118
			100	Tol., W. & W.	48⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000	Ohio & M. C.	27	200	Reading R. ...c	104⅛
500	Wells Fargo Ex	67	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	81⅛
100	Adams Express	76⅛	100	Chi., R. I. & P. ...b4	102⅞
100	West. U. Tel.	43⅛	100	do ...b10	102⅞
100	do ...b15	43⅛	400	do	102⅞
100	N. Y. Cen.	105⅛	1100	do	102⅞
900	Erie R.	70⅛	300	do	102⅞
200	do ...c	70	200	do ...c	103
400	do ...b3	70⅛	200	Chi. & N. W.	46
600	do	70⅛	200	do ...s30	46
200	do ...b20	70⅛	300	do	46
100	do ...s5	70⅛	300	Chic. & N. W. Pr. ...c	69⅞
200	Hud. Riv. R.	125			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C. b10	27	100	Mil. & St. Paul	49
20	Amer. Ex.	74⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	65⅛
200	Adams Ex. Co.	76⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts	92⅛
100	Pacific Mail	146⅛	200	do	92⅞
100	West. U. Tel. ...b10	43⅛	200	Chic., R. I. & P.	103
200	Erie R.	70	800	Chi. & N. W. R.	45⅞
300	Reading	104⅛	200	do ...b15	45
400	Mich. S. N. I.	80⅞	200	do	45⅞
100	do ...b30	81	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	69⅞
200	do ...c	80⅞			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	26⅞	600	Reading R.	104⅜
100	Canton Co.	47	300	M. So. & N. I.	81⅛
100	do	47⅛	500	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	103⅛
500	Adams Ex. Co.	76⅛	500	do ...b3	103⅛
800	Pac. Mail	146⅛	1200	Chic. & N. W.	46⅛
200	At. Mail	113⅛	100	do ...b10	46⅛
200	West. U. Tel.	43⅛	200	do	46⅛
100	N. Y. Cen.	105⅛	200	do ...s3	46⅛
300	Erie R.	70⅛	400	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	70⅛
50	Hud. Riv. R.	125			

MONDAY, Aug. 26—P. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 24, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$2,634,732
Increase in Specie	107,978
Decrease in other Legal-Tenders	4,513,763
Decrease in Deposits	5,302,490
Increase in Circulation	66,492

	Aug. 25, 1866.	Aug. 24, 1867.	Aug. 17, 1867.
National Cap'l	$72,807,700	$73,457,700	$73,457,700
Local Capital	9,262,500	9,462,500	9,462,500
Total Capital	$82,070,200	$82,920,200	$82,920,200
Loans	265,901,066	250,697,679	253,332,411
Gold and Gold Notes	6,884,077	6,028,535	5,920,557
Other L. Tend'r	86,283,483	64,960,030	69,473,798
Deposits	218,119,450	188,744,101	194,046,591
Circulation	27,958,464	33,739,649	33,669,757
In Sub-Tre'y	96,007,229	134,449,200	135,284,162

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house is as follows:

New-York	$737,817	Citizens'	$182,690
Merchants'	883,809	Market	547,579
Mechanics'	578,000	St. Nicholas	756,200
Union	479,715	Shoe & Leather	948,500
Phenix	288,064	Continental	569,813
Tradesmen's	797,483	Commonwealth	242,127
Mer. Exchange	452,681	Marine	360,000
Gallatin	489,428	Atlantic	98,489
Butchers & D	258,046	Importers'	502,121
Mechanics & T	195,720	Park	993,500
Leather	262,469	M. Association	308,839
Seventh Ward	178,553	Grocers'	78,333
State	278,000	East River	283,500
Am. Exchange	993,922	Fourth	2,970,734
Commerce	5,964,015	Central	1,677,280
Broadway	896,000	Second	270,000
Ocean	796,785	Ninth	928,142
Mercantile	481,678	First	445,369
Pacific	140,449	Third	799,199
Republic	858,750	N. Y. Exchange	268,933
Chatham	129,735	Tenth	904,800
N. America	353,000	Croton	180,000
Hanover	287,314	N. Currency	90,000
Irving	195,157	Bowery	225,000
Metropolitan	2,190,900		

Total 49 National Banks	$33,668,608
Total 15 other National and Local Banks	67,641
Total on Clearing-house report, Aug. 24	$33,736,249
On previous report, Aug. 17	33,669,757
Increase in circulation	$66,492

The changes in the Bank Statement are mainly due, so far as the reductions in Deposits and Greenbacks are concerned, to the operations of the Treasury Office during the week. The Office paid off a large amount of Compound Legal-Tenders and sold over $3,000,000 Gold, (the current receipts for Customs,) for Currency. The demand for Money through the week at cheap rates of interest was very moderate, so that Loans at Bank were voluntarily paid off in place of being increased by mercantile activity, to the extent of $2,634,000. The lawful Money reserve in Greenbacks and Gold, on the present statement, is still about $15,000,000 in excess of the 25 ⅌ cent. legal standard to Deposits and Circulation, and Money, to-day, is offered as freely at Bank and from private lenders as for several weeks past. The demand from the Brokers is supplied, as the rule, at 4 ⅌ cent. on pledge of the Public Funds, and at 5 ⅌ cent. on State and Railway Stocks.

The Public Funds were steady in prices to-day without marked activity in demand. The amounts offered are not of a pressing character, while on the other hand there is some pause in the speculative demand for higher rates. The Second and Third Series of the 7-30 ⅌ cent. Treasury Notes due in 1868 are wanted at 107⅛@⅜ and accrued interest. In State Stocks there is a steadier feeling than last week. Tennessees, new, sold at 65⅛ ⅌ cent. and North Carolinas at 54 ⅌ cent.

The Railway market recovered from the spasmodic effort of the *Bear* interest late on Saturday to sell prices down on the Bank Statement. There is so much Money offering from private lenders—especially marked among the Bankers in the Foreign Exchanges who find their profit in using their balances here at 4@5 ⅌ cent. in place of 1½@2½ ⅌ cent. abroad—that the Bank Statements make no lasting impression on the market, and it seems doubtful whether the case will be different for a month or six weeks to come. Should the rates of interest paid for the use of Money by the Brokers gradually advance from 4@5 to 6@7 ⅌ cent., by reason of a more confident speculation than at present in the Railways, on their having increased Fall traffic, which is not improbable, our information is that the amount of foreign capital employed in this market will probably be increased.

The sales in the Gold Room were something stiffer than at the close on Saturday. Some use was made of Cabinet rumors from Washington. There was no export demand for Gold Coin, the Foreign Exchanges ruling 109⅝@109⅞ for sixty-day bills on London, which is ⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent. below the rate at which it would pay to ship American Coin. The sales of Gold through the day were 140⅜@141@140⅜ ⅌ cent.

This afternoon the Railways and Miscellaneous Shares were in demand, and at 5 o'clock were quoted as follows, as compared with Saturday night.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅞	102⅜	N. West Pref.	69⅞	70⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113⅛	113⅛	Rock Island	102⅞	103⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅛	108⅛	Fort Wayne	104⅛	104⅛
N. Y. Central	104⅞	105	W. U. Telegraph	43⅛	43⅛
Erie	69⅞	70⅛	Cumberland	35	34
Hudson	124⅛	124⅜	Mariposa, Pref.	20⅛	20⅛
Reading	104⅛	104⅜	St. Paul Pref.	65	65⅛
Mich. Southern	80⅞	81	Pacific Mail	146⅛	146⅛
Pittsburgh	93	93	Toledo & Wabash	48⅛	48⅜
Tenn. 6s, new	65⅛	65⅛	American Gold	140⅛	140⅜
Northwest	45⅞	46⅛	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., 1867	138⅛	5 ⅌ cent., reg. 1871	116⅜
6 ⅌ cent., 1868	137	5 ⅌ cent., coup., 1871	118
6 ⅌ cent. coupon, 1868	137⅞	End. cou., 1871	117
6 ⅌ cent., reg. 1881	110⅛	5 ⅌ cent. reg'd, 1874	108⅛
500 & 1,000, '81	111⅛	5 ⅌ cent. cou., 1874	110⅛
5-20 registered, 1862	108⅛	End. coupons, 1874	108⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000	113⅜	10-40 reg	99⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000	102⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	110⅛	73-10 1st series	107⅜
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	108⅛	73-10 2d series	107⅜
5-20 cou., 1867	108⅛	73-10 3d series	107⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

N Y City 7 ⅌ c. '70	103	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1868	100	Illinois War Loan	100⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., 1868	66
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex c.	65⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1874	100⅛	Tennessee 6s. new bds	65⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Virginia 6s, ex. c	50
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1877	100	Virginia 6s, new bonds	50
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	101	Georgia 7s, new bonds	84
Illinois Canal Bds. 1860	100	North Carolina 6s	65
Illinois reg. 1860	100	North Carolina 6s. ex c.	53⅛
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	100⅛	Missouri 6s	103⅛
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	100⅛	Missouri H. & St. Jo. iss.	78
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	100⅛	Missouri Pac. R. iss.	103
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	100⅛	California 7s	124
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	126	Nassau	107
Manhattan	137	Shoe and Leather	111
Mechanics'	118	St. Nicholas	103
Union	117	Marine	140
America	140	Commonwealth	107½
State of New-York	111	Impt'rs. & Traders'	115
Commerce	118	Park	150
Ocean	104	Manuf's & Merch'ts	102
American Exchange	117½	Central National	107
Hanover	112	Fourth National	108
Irving	105½	Tenth National	106½
Metropolitan	132½	Oriental	135
People's	135		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95	Tol. & Wab. 1st	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92⅛	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	83
Erie 1st mort., 1867	107	Tol. & W. 2d M.	80
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	103⅛	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	81
Erie 7s, 3d ind. 1883	101	Gal. & Chic. Ext	100
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	90	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	101⅛	Chi. & R. I. Con. Is	91
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s. f. '85	105	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104⅛
Mich. Cen. 8 p. c. 69-72	109⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98⅛
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	93	Cleve. & P. 3d M., Con.	88⅛
N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	96	Cleve. & P. 4th M	72⅛
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7s	99	Chic. & Alton. 1st M.	102
Pacific R. 7s. guar. by Mo	104⅛	Chi. & Alton Income	91
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1870	114	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort	86
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	82	Peninsula R. R. bonds	81
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	79⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	79
Chic. & N. West. 1st M.	84	Marietta & Cin. 1st M	83
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	81⅛	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	50
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	94	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97

Our present information leads to the conclusion that there will be no change in the important and delicate post of Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. MCCULLOCH would not be justified by the country in the voluntary tender of his resignation, under any circumstances, and certainly not under the existing condition of the Public Finances. The President of the United States, we have reason to believe, will not invite or demand his resignation, and he cannot of course dismiss or suspend him for cause. The New-York organ of the Democratic Party is opposed to his removal on the highest personal and financial grounds. Besides, the party, according to the *World*, really want no representative in the Johnson Cabinet, and least of all a substitute for the present Finance Minister, *whether his removal be dictated by the Whisky thieves of New-York and Brooklyn*, or any other selfish or sinister influence.

Rumors of other changes than the Secretary of the Treasury were current in the Street at noon to-day, of which the *Bull* speculators in the Gold Room availed to put up Gold, and which the *Bear* operators on the Stock Exchange construed as against the Railway market. On inquiry we find that these rumors were based exclusively upon something the *National Intelligencer* had said this morning on Cabinet reconstruction, the substance of the paragraph being telegraphed to Wall-street. All of which amounts to very little substantial truth, if anything at all. It is scarcely credible that the Administration has fallen so low as to suffer such people as BLACK and FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, and the BLAIRS, of no State in particular, to create or to attempt to create a popular sentiment to justify the removal (or a demand for the resignation) of the Secretary of State and his colleagues of the Navy and Post-office Departments. The removal of the Secretary of the Treasury these unprincipled schemers have probably abandoned.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for the third week in August:

1867	$226,275
1866	171,095
Increase	$55,180

The earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the third week in August were:

1867	$97,730
1866	84,043
Increase	$13,684

This evening's *Commercial* says of the Cabinet rumors:

"We do not believe that either or all the BLAIRS, however malevolent or persistent, can disturb the relations existing between the President and Secretary of State. But if the spirits of the departed were permitted to know what is doing here, GALES and SEATON would 'shake their gory locks' at those who use their old types so ungratefully."

The above paragraph, from a particular and confidential friend of the Secretary of State, confirms our belief that the small clique of desperate and wholly unprincipled political schemers who are now using the old *National Intelligencer*, are utterly unworthy of consideration in Wall-street—either in the Gold Room or on the Stock Exchange. The President dare not do what this miserable cabal would desire him to do, or what they pretend he means to do. Of the Cabinet they evidently know nothing.

The Cleveland and Toledo and Cleveland and Ashtabula (Lake Shore) Roads are now represented in this City by committees of conference on the terms of consolidating the two lines from Erie to Toledo. The committees have been together for two or three days past. We have reason to believe that the bases of the proposed agreement of consolidation have been substantially arranged. They will of course be mutually satisfactory and mutually profitable in reducing the common expenses and adding to the productive value of both roads. This we deem the first step in the contemplated consolidation of all the Southern Shore Railway interests around Lake Erie, from Buffalo to Chicago. It has been brought about mainly by the enterprise and practical good sense and foresight of Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT. We believe the Michigan Southern Road, with the more than willing consent of its stockholders, will be added to this consolidation before very many months.

We confess to some surprise at the temper of a portion of the recent debate in the State Convention on the consolidation of railway property. The Albany *Journal* of Saturday reports, *verbatim*, the speeches of Judge PARKER, the special friend and neighbor of Mr. ERASTUS CORNING, against Mr. VANDERBILT, and the replies of Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Mr. HORACE GREELEY and others. The grievance of the Corning opposition to uniting the Hudson, Harlem and Central interests appears to be that Mr. VANDERBILT is a great "millionaire"—not that he is running his roads unprofitably or serving the State badly. There is no pretense that a consolidation of the roads would fail to reduce expenses, and thereby enable them to do business on better terms for the public; but Mr. VANDERBILT, being worth his tens of millions, may possibly increase his wealth in the process of increasing the facilities which Mr. GREELEY and others plainly demonstrated would follow to the public. To make this argument of the demagogue, rather than the statesman, the more forcible, Mr. CORNING's friend charged upon Mr. VANDERBILT the design of controlling the Erie Railway also. He quoted the card of Mr. SCHELL and others, soliciting proxies for the reform of the Erie administration in October. The reply of Mr. SCHELL on this point was direct and emphatic. *He*, Mr. SCHELL, was ready to be a party to such reform; Mr. VANDERBILT had nothing to do with his card on the subject. The Erie Stockholders have cause to regret that he had not. We could wish that he would really make his wealth and experience part and parcel of this movement, and bring his great influence to bear to insure its success. The whole Railway interest of the country would be promoted by wresting the Erie Road from incompetent management, and rescuing its finances from the ruin which must sooner or later overtake them, if the Berdell-Drew administration be continued much longer.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY announce through their agents that they will convert the various classes of Government Securities into their First Mortgage Six per cent. Gold-interest Thirty-year Bonds at the following rates, subject to slight daily variations according to the fluctuations of the market:

6s of 1881, coupon and pay difference of	$201 17
5-20s of 1862, coupon and pay difference of	$224 92
5-20s of 1865, new, coupon and pay difference of	$173 67
5-20s of 1865, old, coupon and pay difference of	$198 17
5-20s of 1867, coupon and pay difference of	$174 92
10-40s, and pay difference of	$117 37
7.30 Notes, 2d and 3d series, and pay difference of	$175 72

On each $1,000.

They will pay a proportionate advance for Registered and all other Government Stocks. These bonds are admitted to be a first-class security, and at the present price of gold they yield the holder an annual return of *over nine per cent.* We learn that more than one-third of the road is finished, and that the net earnings are much more than sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds. If so much is received from the *way* business, through a new and unsettled country, the revenue from the vast *through* traffic over a through line of 1,845 miles of road will be greater than that of any other public corporation in the world. Fifteen thousand men are steadily at work upon this Pacific Railroad line, and the money already expended has reached the round sum of *thirty-five million dollars.* Of this amount, about ten millions have been paid in by private stockholders—about twelve millions have been furnished by the United States Government, in its own bonds, and the Company's own first mortgage bonds to the same amount have been issued, and a part of them are now offered for sale. The Union Pacific Railroad Company's agents are the Continental National Bank, No. 7 Nassau-street; CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-street; JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-street; HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-street; HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., No. 69 Broadway, and banks and bankers generally throughout the United States.

To the Editors of the New-York Times:

A communication appears in yesterday's TIMES controverting the statement that the Merchant's Union Express Company, on the 21st inst., had FORWARDED from this City over one hundred and twenty-one tons of *Express* matter by fast passenger trains, being the largest day's business ever handled by any Express Company prior to that date, and giving 65 carloads, or 650 tons, as amount RECEIVED and FORWARDED by Adams Express, and 40 carloads, or 400 tons, as amounts RECEIVED AND FORWARDED by American and U. S. Express Companies.

Now, as the United States and American Express Companies have each but one line out of this City, the former using the Erie Railroad, and the latter the Hudson River Railroad, the question naturally arises—on what trains were these 40 cars, or 400 tons, each daily forwarded? Is the rumor that the old Express Companies carry the most of their express matter on ordinary freight trains correct? I should think the latter, from the fact that the United States Express Company has not forwarded an average of 40 tons per day on passenger trains since April 1, while their contract with the Erie Railroad compels them to pay for a much larger amount per diem whether carried or not; and the American Express Company has not, during the same time, forwarded an average of 30 tons per day, while their contract with the Hudson River R. R. compels them to pay for nearly twice this amount.

Should any party doubt the accuracy of these figures, they can satisfy themselves by calling on the officers of the roads named, who, we presume, will have no objection to showing the figures.

Not being familiar with the Adams Express Company's business, we are unable to give any figures in their case, but the author of the communication having made so large an error in his figures of the other two companies business, it is fair to presume he has equally overrated theirs.

The strongest evidence, however, of the falsity of these statements may be found by comparing the monthly returns of gross earnings furnished the United States Revenue Collector by each company. If the Adams Express Co. receive and forward six hundred and fifty tons, and the United States and American Express companies each four hundred tons daily, why is it that the Merchants' Union receipts are largely in excess of the Adams Express Company, and almost equal to the United States and American Express Companies combined? The candid reader can judge for himself.

AN OLD EXPRESSMAN.

☞ BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.

These include Park, Water and other Improvement Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 26.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	10,442	Malt, bushels	500
Flour, bags	8,837	Pork, bbls.	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	....	Cut Meats, pkgs.	17
Cornmeal, bags	125	Lard, pkgs	100
Wheat, bushels	26,093	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Corn, bushels	134,276	Whisky, bbls.	301
Rye, bushels	165	Petroleum, bbls.	4,024

ASHES—Have been quiet but steady, at $9 25@$9 50 for Pots, and $12@$12 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been inactive at former prices. We quote: Java at 24c.@25c., Native Ceylon at 18½c.@20c., Maracaibo 17½c.@18½c., Laguayra 17c.@18c., Rio 14½c.@19c., St. Domingo 15½c.@16c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been quite dull and heavy to-day. The demand has been almost exclusively from spinners, and has been very meagre even from this source. Middling grades closed at 27½c.@29c. ⅌ lb., on sales and resales of 750 bales against receipts of 778 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

Receipts last week	8,800
Receipts preceding week	5,968
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	425,931
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	649,705
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	573
Exports since Jan. 1	345,415
Exports since Sept. 1	467,619
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	462,927
Estimated stock on hand here	52,590

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,861,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,560,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	115,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet to-day, at a further pretty general reduction of 10c.@25c. ⅌ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,450 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 90@$8; very poor to good extra State $8 70@$10 40; good to choice extra State at $10 40@$11 40; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $8 50@$10 30 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 90@$8 00
Extra State	8 70@11 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 50@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 50@10 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 35@13 25
Extra Genesee	11 45@13 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 65@13 75

Southern Flour continues in limited demand at lower and declining prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., at $8 65@$13 75 for new, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour is in less request at from $7@$9 10 for inferior to very choice ⅌ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Corn Meal continues in moderate demand at $5 75 for City, $5 80@$6 for Jersey, $6 for State, and $6 60 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 170 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 200 bbls. and sacks, at $12 75@$14 25 ⅌ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been unusually dull to-day, at a further partial reduction in prices of 2c.@3c. ⅌ bushel, closing heavily. Sales have been confined to about 15,000 bushels, including White Michigan, at $2 45@$2 65; Red and Amber Western at $2 25@$2 30; Amber State at $2 25@$2 31½; chiefly at $2 28@$2 30; White Southern at $2 40; Red and Amber Southern at $2@$2 30 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand and rather firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 141,000 bushels at $1 10@$1 13 for poor to choice Mixed Western afloat and in store; $1 05@$1 10 for unsound and damp ⅌ bushel. Rye has been very heavy, lower and irregular; sales 5,200 bushels, including State at $1 55@$1 70 for inferior to very choice new and old; and Western and Southern at $1 35@$1 45 ⅌ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive. Oats have been in less demand and lower, closing quite heavily. We quote: Old Western at 67c.@70c.; New Western at 72c.@78c.; New and Old State at 73c.@77c.; New Crop, Jersey, at 50c.@65c.; and New Southern, at 68c.@74c. ⅌ bushel. The Albany *Argus* gives the following list of boats laden with Flour and Grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson river, during 24 hours, prior to 10:30 A. M. on Saturday, Aug. 24, 1867. Asa W. Douglas, Lockport, flour; M. E. Mesick, Buffalo, corn; Loyalist, Buffalo, corn; D. Elus, Jr., Buffalo, corn; J. T. Noyes, Buffalo, corn; Agnes, Buffalo, corn; Hiram Niles, Buffalo, corn; Anna Bennett, Buffalo, corn; R. G. Briggs, Oswego, corn; H. W. Chadwick, Buffalo, corn; Rocket, Buffalo, corn; Wm. P. Labey, Buffalo, corn; John Lewis, Penn Yan, wheat; Fred. Delano, Buffalo, corn; Fred. Powers, Buffalo, corn; Irving Merry, Buffalo, corn; Roanoke, Buffalo, corn; T. K. Joslyn, Buffalo, corn; L. L. Lull, Buffalo, corn; G. B. Daniels, Buffalo, corn; Mary Eliza, Buffalo, corn; J. H. Reed, Buffalo, corn; Gibraltar, Buffalo, corn; A. Z. Lamoreaux, Buffalo, corn; W. G. Johnson, Buffalo, corn.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses Aug. 26, 1867.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	25,017	Barley	29,019
Corn	1,102,676	Malt	49,456
Oats	102,095	Peas	22,600

Eastward Movement of Flour and Grain by Canal.

The following statement, including shipments from Buffalo for fourteen days, ending Aug. 19, and from Oswego for nine days, ending Aug. 17, will show about the amount of grain and flour on canals destined for tidewater:

From Buffalo week end'g.	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bush.	Corn. bush.	Oats. bush.	Barley. bush.	Rye. bush.
Aug. 19	....	28,850	688,660	8,250	....	21,280
Aug. 12	....	14,500	493,950	12,220	....	7,800
Buffalo, 14 days	....	43,350	1,182,710	20,470	....	29,060
Oswego, 9 days	100	43,537	169,493	....	....	....
Total	100	86,887	1,352,111	20,470	....	29,060
Prev. week	100	17,141	1,567,817	22,570	9,280	7,800
Cor. week, '66	2,359	146,790	1,683,015	570,205	41,656	33,935

Weekly Receipts at Lake Ports.

The following shows the receipts at the following lake ports for the week ending Aug. 17:

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bush.	Corn. bush.	Oats. bush.	Barley. bush.	Rye. bush.
Chicago	25,073	355,911	663,484	342,308	5,356	28,598
Milwaukee	4,482	48,473	4,969	21,011	260	390
Toledo	21,112	207,582	82,993	65,516	720	350
Detroit	26,464	155,221	1,811	3,553	850	....
Cleveland	2,197	46,250	19,950	26,120	1,709	480
Totals	77,234	803,437	773,197	458,508	9,095	30,388
Previous week	43,622	493,497	635,383	147,486	8,158	44,374
Cor. week 1866	35,024	176,984	1,416,463	112,527	8,533	11,161

Comparative Receipts at Five Western Lake Ports.

The following will show the comparative receipts of Flour and Grain at the ports of Milwaukee, Chicago, Toledo, Detroit and Cleveland, from Jan. 1 to Aug. 17, for 1866 and 1867:

	1867.	1866.	1865.
Flour, bbls	1,541,071	1,907,875	1,570,493
Wheat, bush	6,813,399	10,993,431	12,539,071
Corn, bush	19,682,119	25,375,950	13,830,097
Oats, bush	4,219,394	8,011,958	7,474,344
Barley, bush	555,587	389,296	506,112
Rye. bush	638,280	1,123,824	424,867
Total grain, bush.	31,908,778	45,894,459	34,774,491
1867 Decrease flour, bbls			366,804
1867 Decrease grain, bush			13,985,681

Eastern Movement of Flour and Grain from Lake Ports and Destination.

The following will show the eastward movement of flour and grain from lake ports for the week ending Aug. 17, and destination:

To	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Buffalo	25,448	143,234	550,150	211,109	....	41,318
Oswego	....	48,200	158,944	....	....	....
Ogdensburgh	4,968	48,898	54,156	....	....	....
Cleveland	....	14,034	....	....	....	....
Saginaw	....	....	1,300	3,400	....	....
Bayfield	....	10,574	....	....	....	....
Port Huron	7,336	....	39,309	....	....	....
Toronto	....	....	16,979	....	....	....
St. Catharine's	....	15,000	....	....	....	....
Kingston	....	49,575	....	....	....	....
Montreal	814	37,286	....	....	....	....
Other ports	452	1,363	572	4,240	....	250
By railroad	2,066	....	900	....	....	....
Totals	40,784	368,164	822,310	218,749	....	41,568
Previous week	35,288	195,468	616,774	14,263	450	17,311
Cor. week, 1866	32,453	179,503	989,946	262,864	....	3,150

HAY—North River bale continues in request and firm at 85c.@$1 for new and old shipping, and $1 30@$1 70 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is in moderate demand at 90c.@$1 10 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet, but steady, including American crop of 1866, at 30c.@65c.; older growths at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ⅌ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been in demand at unchanged rates.

LEATHER—Sole has been rather sparingly sought after to-day at previous figures, as follows: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 29c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 40c.@46c., cash, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; including English Islands at 53c.@55c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in less demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 57½c.@60c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $4@$10 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4 25; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate request, including Crude Whale at 73c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 84c.@86c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 30; Lard Oil at 95c.@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@75c.; Linseed Oil at $1 25@$1 31 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in more demand at full rates, closing at 17c.@17½c. for Crude; 12c.@12½c. for Crude in bulk; 25c.@29c. for Refined, in bond; and 41½c.@44c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet and heavy to-day. Sales since our last, 3,850 bbls., in lots, at $23 50@$23 65 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 60 regular, $22 75 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $19 75@$20 for Prime, and $22 75 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are rather dull at 10½c.@11½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15c.@17c., for Hams, ⅌ lb.; sales equal to 210 pkgs. Bacon has been quiet to-day; a few small lots of ice-cured changed hands at former prices. Lard continues in moderate demand, partly for export, at about former rates; sales have been reported since our last of 950 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@14c., the latter an extreme price, ⅌ lb. Beef rules very quiet at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 125 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull. Beef Hams continue inactive at $39@$40 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in request at 26c.@40c. for poor to choice State, and 15c.@30c. for inferior to prime Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese continues in demand, partly for export, at 6c.@14c. ⅌ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex Fresh Pails, ⅌ lb	35	@40
Pennsylvania and State Counties, Fresh Pails, ⅌ lb	35	@38
New-York State Firkins, Prime Yellow, ⅌ lb	32	@33
New-York State Firkins, Light Colored, ⅌ lb	28	@30
New-York State Half Firkin Tubs, good to prime, ⅌ lb	27	@30
New-York State Welsh Tubs, good to prime, ⅌ lb	28	@30
North Pennsylvania Firkins, good to prime, ⅌ lb	25	@28
Western Reserve Firkins, good to prime, ⅌ lb	22	@24
Chicago and Northwestern Firkins, good to prime, ⅌ lb	16	@22
Middle Ohio Firkins, good to prime, ⅌ lb	15	@18
Grease Butter, original packages, ⅌ lb	9	@10

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ⅌ lb	13	@14
Factory Dairies, Fair, ⅌ lb	11	@12½
Farm Dairies, Extra, ⅌ lb	11	@12
Farm Dairies, Fair, ⅌ lb	10	@11
Skimmed Cheese, ⅌ lb	6	@ 8

RICE—Has been in some request at previous prices.

SUGARS—Have been in demand and steady. Sales since our last, 1,050 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@13½c., and 185 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at from 14c.@16½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 93,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12½c.; 75,000 lbs. Stearine at 12½c.@13½c.; 58,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 950 bbls. Western, in bond, at 37c.@40c. ⅌ gallon, the latter rate for old.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 24,000 bushels Corn and Wheat at 3½d. by sail and 4½d.@5d. by steamer ⅌ bushel; 150 bxs. Bacon and 250 tcs. Lard by steamer at 20s.; 500 bus. Cheese by do. at 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For London 7,500 bushels Wheat by steamer, on private terms, and a small lot of Lard at 35s. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow 7,500 bushels Wheat by steamer at 4d. ⅌ bushel.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGEBOAT.

OFFICE UNITED STATES ENGINEER AGENCY,
No. 7 BOWLING GREEN, NEW-YORK CITY,
Aug. 26, 1867.

The undersigned hereby invites sealed proposals for building and equipping ready for sea and for work the first of the two Dredgeboats, (authorized by joint resolution of Congress, approved March 29, 1867,) for improving the mouth of the Mississippi River, in accordance with models, drawings and specifications visible at this office, and instructions to be furnished by the Engineer in charge; the Dredgeboat to be delivered at such point in the Mississippi River, at or below New-Orleans, as the Engineer in charge may direct.

The Dredgeboat to be a double-ender, 160 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 22 feet high, measured from the bottom of the keel to the surface of the spar-deck at amidships; to have a screw propeller at each end, one of which is to be 14 feet diameter, driven by two engines, and the other 12 feet diameter, and driven by one; to be fitted with water compartments for readily adjusting the draft to any depth from 14 to 20 feet; to be fitted with an auxiliary scraper at each end; and many of the parts to have a strength considerably exceeding that of like parts of steamers of like dimensions designed for ordinary ocean navigation.

During the construction of the Dredgeboat reasonable facilities for inspecting the materials and workmanship must be afforded the officer or agent appointed for the purpose.

The Dredgeboat to be propelled throughout her sea voyage between the points of construction and delivery by her own engines alone.

Bids which do not cover the entire construction and equipments ready for sea and for work of the Dredgeboat, and her delivery at the point designated, will not be considered.

No bids will be considered except from those practically engaged in the construction of ocean steamers, or screw propeller machinery for the same, and who have personally inspected the model and drawings of the Dredgeboat, or employed experts for the purpose of informing them of its character.

Bids to be indorsed (on the envelope) "Proposals for Dredgeboat," and addressed to the undersigned, at this office.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two guarantors that the bidder will enter into contract as herein stated, and a certificate of the responsibility of the guarantors, and specifying the occupation of the bidders, signed by an officer of the United States Corps of Engineers or some other competent person known to the undersigned.

Proposals will be received till 10 o'clock on the 10th day of September 1867, at which time they will be opened. The contract and bond must be signed by the 14th day of September, 1867: work must be actually begun on both hull and machinery by the 2 th of September, 1867; the boat must be completed, ready for sea and for work, and the trial trip had by the 15th day of January, 1868, and no unnecessary delay thereafter must occur in her delivery at the point designated.

Payments will be made as follows: Seventy-five per cent. of the contract price on approval of the boat, after the trial trip, by the duly authorized officer or agent of the United States; provided the terms of the contract shall thus far have been complied with; and the balance on final acceptance at the point of delivery.

Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract in the sum of $25,000 will be required, with two sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, the names of the sureties with the certificate to be submitted with the bid.

A full copy of the specifications and of this advertisement must be attached to each bid.

Bidders to use the printed forms which will be furnished them at this office.

Model and detailed drawings can be seen, and copies of specifications had at this office. Copies of the specifications can also be seen at the United States Engineer's offices in Philadelphia and Boston.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid deemed to be unreasonable, or made by persons whose responsibility may be questioned. In order that no time may be lost after the contract shall be signed, full detailed drawings of all parts of the Dredgeboat are in progress, and will be in readiness to turn over to the contractor so that work may be begun without delay on account of preparation of working drawings.

M. D. McALESTER,
Brevt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Maj. of Eng's,
In charge improvement, mouth of Miss. River.

TO CONTRACTORS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY,
CHIEF-QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORT GIBSON, C. N., Aug. 2, 1867.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Sept. 17, 1867, for furnishing to the United States Quartermaster's Department,

6,000 bushels of good merchantable corn, or its equivalent in oats or Barley, per month, in manner following:

3,000 bushels to be delivered at Fort Gibson, C. N., monthly.

2,000 bushels to be delivered at Fort Arbuckle, C. N., monthly.

500 bushels to be delivered at Harland's Rancho, monthly.

500 bushels to be delivered at North Fork, Creek Nation, monthly.

2. Proposals must in all cases specify the kind and quantity per month the bidder desires to furnish, whether in sacks or otherwise, and what charge, if any, will be made for the packages, and may be for the whole or any part of the quantity required, at either or all of the above-named places.

3. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two responsible parties, setting forth that, in the event a contract is awarded, they will give ample bonds and security for the faithful performance of the same.

4. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all bids received.

5. All deliveries of grain made under any contract which may be awarded are to be subject to a rigid inspection by an officer or agent appointed on the part of the United States.

6. Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Corn, Oats or Barley," and addressed to the undersigned.

7. Payment to be made in Government funds monthly, or as soon thereafter as money shall have been received for that purpose.

Bidders are invited and earnestly requested to be present at the opening.

A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.,
Chief Q. M. Dist. I. T.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1867.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "*Proposals for supplies advertised,*" will be received at this office until the 31st inst. for the following supplies, which must be of the *very best quality, to be delivered immediately,* free of expense, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the *usual inspection thereat,* viz.:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

1,200 feet B. M. black walnut, 1 to 4, to be well seasoned and good color.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

9,034 feet 6 strand wire-rope, with hemp heart, laid right-handed, for standing-rigging, 2 to 5½.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

2,000 pounds white lead, in oil, (pure.)
3 dozen buckskins.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms, *with further particulars* for bidders, to be had at this office.

GEORGE F. CUTTER, Paymaster.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 17, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 16th day of September, 1867, at which time they will be opened, for the purchase of the following property:

Wreck of steamer *Boston*, in Ashepoo River.
Wreck of steamer *George Washington*, in Coosaw River.
Wreck of steamer *Chasseur*, in Scull Creek.
Wreck of steamer *Randolph*, in Charleston Harbor.
Wreck of steamer *Etiwan*, in Charleston Harbor.
Wreck of steamer *Ruby*, in Light House Inlet.

Bidders will state the amount offered for each wreck. The wrecks will be sold separately and to the highest bidder, unless such bid be deemed unreasonable.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for purchase of wrecks."

R. O. TYLER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Quartermaster,
Deputy Quartermaster-Gen., U. S. A.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

GENERAL OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND
OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until Sept. 20, 1867, for the grading, masonry, bridging and iron of the Eastern Division of this Road. Maps, plans and specifications will be furnished on and after Sept. 1, 1867, by the Chief Engineer, William E. Morris, Esq., at Kingston, N. Y. All other information furnished at this office.

THOMAS CORNELL, President.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID.—CERTIFICATE NO. 79 for 25 shares of the capital stock of the Odd Fellows' Hall Association of the City of New-York, in the name of Abel H. Rogers, Trustee for Mechanics' Lodge No. 113, I. O. O. F. All persons are cautioned against purchasing the same, as application has been made to the Association for the issue of a new certificate in lieu of the one lost or mislaid. T. CLENDENEN, N. G., Mechanics' Lodge No. 113.

$300 REWARD.—LOST ON FRIDAY AN emerald CROSS with ten diamonds. The above reward will be paid on returning it to LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, UNDER THE GAS LIGHT. Characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, J. K. Mortimer, J. B. Studley, Welsh Edwards, James Dunn, C. T. Parsloe, H. Ryner, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Wright, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS. Characters by Miss Lotta and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, CASTE. Characters by Mr. W. J. Florence, Mrs. W. J. Florence, Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. O. Marlowe, Mr. E. Lamb.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander, Mr. Jas. H. Taylor, Mr. George Becks, Mr. J. W. Coggswell, Miss Minnie Monk, Miss Jennie Gourlay, Miss Adah Monk.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, MOTHER GOOSE AND HER GOLDEN EGG. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, DIAVOLO; OR, NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8¼ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The leading Anti-Slavery men of the world met in an Abolition Congress at Paris yesterday. One of the objects of the assemblage is to adopt a memorial requesting all governments to do away with human slavery within their respective domains.

The preliminaries for a meeting at Baden, of King William, of Prussia, and the Sovereigns of the South German States, are being arranged.

It is reported that while a Russian war vessel on the Cretan coast was taking on board a number of refugees, a Turkish man-of-war forbade any further embarkation. The Russian vessel refused to desist, and both vessels prepared for a fight, when Omar Pasha, commander of the land forces, interfered and prevented an engagement.

The report of the troubles in Spain are very contradicting. The Government dispatches announce the insurrection at an end, while the rebels claim that their movement against the Government is going on successfully.

The Holy Land Excursionists, on board the *Quaker City*, had arrived at Odessa from Constantinople. All on board were well.

GENERAL.

Gen. Rousseau has written a letter to Gen. Grant, in which he denounces as false the charge made against him by Gen. Sheridan, that while in New-Orleans he (Gen. Rousseau) interfered with the duties of Gen. Sheridan, and suggested his removal. Gen. Rousseau says, however, that he did say, "in answer to a telegram from Washington, inquiring of me how things looked in Louisiana, that the state of affairs was gloomy; that the people were much depressed, and that any change would be almost universally accepted."

The statement having been made that Gov. Fenton had pardoned Orville Root, the pirate, several papers emphatically denied the statement. Thereupon the *Poughkeepsie Eagle* declares that Root was not only pardoned but was present at a prize fight near that city a short time since. The Albany *Argus* of last evening declares that, however Root may have secured his liberty, it was not by any interference of the Executive, and asserts that no record of his having been pardoned can be found.

The trial of Julius F. Hartwell, late a clerk in the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in Boston, was commenced yesterday at a special session of the United States Circuit Court, Justice Clifford presiding. Hartwell is charged with having unlawfully loaned large sums of United States moneys to Edward Carter and Mellen, Ward & Co.

The Treasury Department has information that Col. Wm. B. Fowler, Assistant Collector of Internal Revenue in Texas, has been assassinated by Davis B. Bonfoey, Collector of the same district. Bonfoey is a native of Massachusetts, and is now in jail guarded by the military.

The Constitutional Convention met last evening, but adjourned without transacting any business, in consequence of there being no quorum present.

Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, of Braintree, Mass., one of the oldest Congregational ministers of New-England, is dangerously ill.

LOCAL.

The case of the alleged defaulting Tellers of the Tradesmen's Bank, Messrs. Arnold & Baker, was taken before Commissioner Osborn yesterday, under a complaint of United States District-Attorney Courtney, who argued in support of his action in the premises that as the crime is alleged to have been committed against a National Bank, the matter is one to be passed upon by the United States Court, and not by a State Court. Both the accused were committed to prison for examination, which will take place on Wednesday next.

The case of the Government *vs.* United States Deputy Marshal Abner C. Newcomb, who is charged with having accepted a bribe from a counterfeiter, was called up for examination yesterday before Commissioner Osborn, but in view of the absence of the principal witness, W. H. Dow, the matter was postponed until Thursday next.

Yesterday afternoon, a young girl named Kate Lyons, was accidentally shot and fatally injured while sitting near a window at No. 156 Washington-street. George Hammer, who fired the shot, has been arrested.

The complaint in the case of Cummings *vs.* Bennett, in which the plaintiff claimed $200,000 damages for a libel, has been dismissed by the Supreme Court.

Judge Barnard yesterday delivered an opinion in the Board of Audit cases, denying the application for an injunction.

A moderate demand prevailed yesterday for Produce and Merchandise. Flour, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Cotton and Pork were cheaper. Freights were less active.

Yesterday, at the National Drove Yards, trade in beef cattle was exceedingly dull. The books showed that 2,169 head had been received for the weekly supply. Hundreds of the bullocks were rough and thin and unfit for slaughter. Sales were slow, and very few cattle brought over 15c. ℘ ℔., net weight. The general selling price seems to be about 14c.@15c. ℘ ℔., net weight. A very few brought 16c.@16½c. ℘ ℔. The rough and thin bullocks, which keep our butchers well supplied with miserable, tough meat, were sold as low as 10c.@11c. ℘ ℔., net weight. Sheep are in heavy supply, with only a moderate demand. Fair to good sheep were selling at 5c.@6c. ℘ ℔., live weight. The past week over 30,000 were received for the weekly supply. Trade is moderate. A very few sheep were sold for 6c.@6½c. ℘ ℔., live weight. Fat lambs are in fair demand at 7c.@8c. ℘ ℔., live weight. But lambs must be first quality to command 8c. ℘ ℔. The arrivals of swine are heavy and prices have fluctuated during the week. Yesterday heavy prime hogs were selling for 7¼c.@7¾c. ℘ ℔., live weight; fair to good hogs, 7⅛c.@7¼c. ℘ ℔., live weight.

Matters at Washington—The President and Gen. Grant.

The desire to know the exact terms of the correspondence between Gen. Grant and the President is in part gratified. So much of the correspondence as relates to the removal of Sheridan is published, the letter penned by Gen. Grant in relation to the suspension of Mr. Stanton being still withheld for reasons which cannot be too soon set aside.

To those who have assailed the fidelity of Gen. Grant to the principles of the Republican Party, his letter must bring intense mortification. It rebuts so conclusively the aspersions which the *Tribune* has cast upon his name, and shows so completely the clearness and depth of his convictions, that its appearance in print does him timely and essential service. With the bluntness of a soldier, he urges the retention of Sheridan in his command, as well in compliance with "the expressed wish of the country" as because the civil duties of the department have been performed "faithfully and intelligently" under his direction. He comprehends the simple fact which Mr. Johnson, with all his constitutionalism, persistently ignores—that "this is a Republic where the will of the people," not the theorizing or the dogmatism of a President "is the law of the land." He indorses Sheridan unreservedly. He alleges truly that his removal "will only be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress," and that it will embolden the unreconstructed element in the South "to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses," under a belief that "they have the Executive with them." He sums up the whole case when he declares that "there are military reasons, pecuniary reasons, and, above all, patriotic reasons, why this order should not be insisted upon."

But neither "military reasons," though urged by the General of the armies of the United States, nor "pecuniary reasons," backed by a struggling industry and a crippled commerce, nor "patriotic reasons" based upon a recognition of the supremacy of the popular will, produced the slightest effect upon Mr. Johnson's mind. He had resolved to remove Sheridan, and remove him he would, happen what may. We suppose this mulish obstinacy—this fixed indifference to all opinions but his own—constitutes the firmness which certain journalists profess to have discovered in the action of the President. The argument with which he seeks to justify his course, though sometimes plausible, never rises above the level of special pleading. Acknowledging Sheridan's "high and honorable distinction in the field," he nevertheless insists that that officer "has rendered himself exceedingly obnoxious by the manner in which he has exercised even the powers conferred by Congress, and still more so by a resort to authority not granted by law, nor necessary to its faithful and efficient execution."

Here again the self-will and marvelous arrogance of the President stand out in bold relief. Congress, which enacted the law, has authoritatively approved Sheridan's interpretation of its provisions, and specifically indorsed the measures which the President arraigned. Yet Mr. Johnson asserts the supremacy of his version over the version propounded by the authors of the law, and then condemns Sheridan for obeying the law rather than the President's perverted application of its provisions.

This point of difference, too, marks the conflict that exists between the convictions of Gen. Grant and the purposes of the President. The General contends that Sheridan has carried out the law "faithfully and intelligently," which is as complete an indorsation of his proceedings as could be rendered. The President, on the contrary, in effect declares that his understanding of the law takes precedence over the expressed meaning of Congress.

And, after all, Mr. Johnson goes through the farce of pretending to desire the "faithful and efficient execution of the law." He does more. He rises to the absurd height of the pretence involved in his talk about "a harmonious, satisfactory and speedy execution of the acts of Congress." In the same strain of mock devotion to the law, he asserts that the "unreconstructed element" will gain nothing by the removal of Sheridan; which is true enough in the sense that Congress will surely triumph as against Mr. Johnson, but is downright hypocrisy if designed to convey the idea of adhesion on the part of the latter to the intentions of Congress.

It is possible that Mr. Johnson may have repeated his phrases concerning the Constitution until he has actually persuaded himself that his championship of that instrument entitles him to defy the will of the people, and alone to play the usurper. And by a similar process of self-delusion it may be that he has reached a point at which he ceases to recognize any other rendering of the law than that which he may promulgate. But the country labors under no such impression, and is not disposed to tolerate Mr. Johnson's appropriation of the divine right. His special pleading extorts no admiration from the people. His affected zeal for the Constitution, and his parade of regard for the law, seem ludicrous in their eyes. They remember that for the delays, the obstacles, the opposition which the reconstruction law encounters at the South he—not Sheridan—is responsible. They know that for the bad blood which has sprung up he, and he alone, must be held accountable. They feel that if there is not a "harmonious, satisfactory and speedy execution of the acts of Congress," it is because he has employed the powers and opportunities of his position in a manner inimical to the law. They accept the removal of Sheridan as a mark of disapproval applied to one who has "faithfully and intelligently" enforced the will of the country. And they realize the truth of Gen. Grant's saying, that the policy which Mr. Johnson madly pursues will be interpreted by "those who did all they could to break up this Government by arms, and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order—as a triumph." As against these patriotic impulses of the people, the fine words and hollow professions of the President are impotent. They are worse than powerless—they are insulting and irritating, because indicative of a settled purpose to push forward a conflict with Congress, in the interest of the "unreconstructed element," regardless of consequence.

This settled distrust of Mr. Johnson—this fixed, unalterable feeling as to his lack of faith and judgment in the administration of the reconstruction laws—acquires justifying reasons in the rumors which come thick from Washington touching his further action. Everybody feels that the worst is not yet told. Everybody is conscious that under Democratic and pro-rebel influences Mr. Johnson has entered upon a course leading none knows where. "What next?" is the inquiry on all hands. There is probably nothing which he can do that will now excite astonishment. Pope and Sickles are to share the fate of Sheridan. Gen. Howard, true, brave, honest, efficient and humane, is to be visited with the displeasure of the Executive. And though we do not accept the speculations of the *Intelligencer* as the foreshadowing of Mr. Johnson's deliberate purposes, there can be no doubt that they are put forth as feelers preliminary to Cabinet changes. The Copperhead clique who appear to have possession of Mr. Johnson are intent upon displacing Republican officials from the departments, and establishing a full-fledged Democratic Cabinet. That is the obvious design. Whether Mr. Johnson will dare to carry it out remains to be seen. The altered tone of the *Intelligencer* in regard to Mr. McCulloch indicates a pause in the development of the plot, and its final issues may therefore not be revealed. Sufficient has transpired, however, to prove how utterly the President has forgotten his obligations to the loyal people of the Republic, and how pregnant with difficulty and doubt is the course of the Government while he retains its guidance.

The Maritime Rights of Neutrals in Time of War.

It will, perhaps, be scarcely less surprising to some to find a liberal thinker like Mr. Mill defending privateering as a proper and legitimate belligerent right, than to find a great philosopher like Carlyle defending human Slavery as a Divine institution. In a speech delivered the other day in the House of Commons, the author of the *Essay on "Liberty,"* took for his text the "Declaration of Paris," by which all the independent European States entered into an agreement, eleven years ago, to renounce the right of seizing an enemy's property in neutral vessels—excepting only such property as is contraband of war.

The question had slumbered for forty years. During the long and bloody struggle which marked the opening of the century, the first Napoleon found in the expedient of privateering an agency invaluable in view of the unequal naval strength of the two great belligerents. And that agency was employed with a destructive energy to which there was probably no parallel in the history of war. The long peace which succeeded, down to the outbreak of the Russian war, had accustomed people to the notion that no such international conflict as that which closed in 1815 was again probable, or, peradventure, even possible. Delusive hopes were founded on the Industrial Exhibitions; and when the first of these turned out so unbounded a success there were not many—even of those endowed with a fair share of political sagacity—who would have been bold enough to forecast an outbreak such as followed three years later. That struggle came; and at the end of many months of desperate warfare, with little political result, with no settlement of a permanent character established, the belligerents sat down to consider in what way—when the war should break out anew—they could carry it on with the least damage to private property. The object may have been laudable; and it may have been that we should have profited, five years later, when the rebellion broke out, if we had accepted the invitation to become parties to the declaration. And yet, in view of the "neutral" enterprise which sent the privateer "290" forth to the high seas before the rebels had fairly organized for the fight, it is doubtful whether the Declaration of Paris, or any similar agreement of an international character, would have been respected in our case. If what might be assumed to be the spirit of that Declaration had been fairly interpreted, the mere comity of nations would have prevented the leading States of Western Europe from extending the patronage and protection to privateering which they did extend for nearly four years.

Mr. Mill's examination of the Declaration of Paris, in the abstract, is close and pointed. He asks how war is to be made more humane by shooting at people's bodies instead of taking their property? If cargoes are safe in neutral vessels and *not* in those of the belligerents, the whole import and export trade of the latter, in a protracted struggle, would pass into the hands of the neutral carrier. The sailors would go where the ships went, and their recovery on the return of peace would be slow and doubtful. He asks, then, where there would be a naval reserve such as England deems it essential to maintain? The necessities of the case would, he contends, lead to a demand for an enlargement of the scope of the Declaration, as it now stands, so as to obtain the total exemption of the belligerent's property at sea from the contingency of seizure during war. Then the spectacle would be witnessed of nations at war with nations, while their merchants and shipowners were at peace. The result would be that merchants, manufacturers, and even agriculturists, would have nothing to lose by a state of war, and would have no motive to abstain from it except an increase of taxation—a burden which people are often only too ready to inflict upon themselves from the smallest motive of national self-assertion.

The reasoning is plausible enough, and while Lord Stanley replies specifically and with great force on points bearing upon the history of the Declaration of Paris; upon the question of England's withdrawing from that agreement; and upon practical matters of international concern—he is brought by Mr. Mill's keen analysis to the admission that it will not do to continue ostensibly a party to the Declaration, unless it is intended to act upon it in the letter and spirit under all circumstances. Still, says the Foreign Secretary, "*we must not forget that the rules applicable to ordinary wars will all be disregarded in the extreme struggle for life and death.*" This, it seems to us, is giving up the principle on which the Paris agreement was based. A war for the maintenance of the national honor must be essentially a struggle for life and death. How is the distinction to be drawn between the two kinds of conflict? There is in some sense a difference between them. But if in any extremity the rules of belligerency contained in the Declaration may be violated, the violation would surely be justified in a struggle for the maintenance of the national honor.

Mr. Mill's argument was doubtless assailable in several of its separate parts, but taken as a whole, it will be regarded as a masterly elaboration of Gen. Sherman's sententious remark that "*war is cruelty, and you cannot make it anything else.*" Its horrors may have been mitigated in later times where the belligerents were highly civilized, but it is cruelty after all. The only real mitigation is in seeing that it has become a necessity before it is undertaken. The Declaration of Paris, as Lord Stanley admits, would be worthless in an extreme struggle for existence. And the same is true of every international agreement which is not based on a keen perception of international obligations and a constant regard for international friendship.

The Police—A New Form of Mutual Assurance.

There is a charitable—well, we can't call it an institution or an association, for it isn't exactly either, but we'll say charitable arrangement, which has been doing much good of late in New-York, and yet which was put into operation so quietly that few people outside the Police Force know even of its existence. For, as it was organized by policemen, so its benefits enure directly to the families of deceased officers. About a year ago a member of the Police Force originated the idea of establishing a fund for the relief of the widows of those Police officers who should die while connected with the force. His brother officers joined with him, and the scheme has for many months been in successful operation. The plan is, we believe, unique; and yet it is so simple, so feasible and so easy of adoption, that it deserves to be more widely known. It is just this: Every pay-day each member of the Association pays into the hands of a treasurer half a dollar for each policeman who has died since the preceding pay-day, and this money is, as soon as may be, handed over to the widow of the deceased. "Only this, and nothing more." There is no complicated arrangement of constitution, by-laws, rules and regulations, or any of the other involved machinery of more elaborate societies or associations. There is no compulsion in the matter. It is no affair of the Police Commissioners or other higher powers—the men either join the Association and pay their money, or, do not, just as they please. The only official is a Treasurer, chosen by themselves, and his duties are so exceedingly simple, that as his books are always open to the inspection of any member, there can be no suspicion of anything but the most perfect fairness in the conduct of his money-matters. The arrangement amounts to a perpetual life assurance of each member for $1,000 or more, which in case of his death is sure to be paid without delay to his proper representatives.

It differs from an ordinary Life Assurance also more especially in this: that, die the man how he may, the money is paid. A policeman is required, many times in the course of his duty, to place himself in positions and take risks which would vitiate almost any assurance policy as they are ordinarily drawn. No man certainly will do his duty any less bravely in a burning house or ship, or will be the less willing to face a crowd of rioters, or to encounter a midnight burglar, for knowing that, in case of fatal accident, his family will be looked after. There are other Police funds from which a certain amount of relief may possibly be afforded to the family of a deceased policeman; the public too, in several instances of late, have shown themselves, by taking care of his family, most grateful to the officer whose fidelity to their interests has cost him his life; but these aids are at best but doubtful, while the sum from their own fund is sure. There is no accumulating fund to tempt the honesty of the custodian of the cash, or excite the suspicions of the men—if no officer has died between pay-days, no money is asked on the last one, and as the contributions, so soon as collected, are at once paid over to the claimants, the Treasurer never has any considerable sum in his possession for more than a very few days at a time. Twenty-one hundred and forty-six policemen have now their names enrolled, and the receipts for the quarter ending July 13 were $5,354. This sum was disposed of as follows:

The widow of Officer Reynolds received	$1,073 00
The widow of Officer Smith received	1,068 00
The widow of Officer Ferris received	1,068 00
The widow of Officer Norton received	1,072 50
The widow of Officer Jacobs received	1,072 50
Total	$5,354 00

There are many working establishments in the country employing hundreds of men each, and every one of them would do well to adopt this cheap and simple plan of Mutual Life Assurance.

MINOR TOPICS.

We have before spoken of the reports giving Mr. Maretzek credit for the enlarged preparations he is making for the approaching operatic season. His official announcements have been made, and will be duly chronicled in the proper department of the Times. But we wish to make one suggestion for the consideration of the impressario, and that is the enlargement of his orchestra. Of course it is not to be expected that the prices ruling in this country will enable Mr. Maretzek to fill the Academy with the utterances of a hundred or a hundred and fifty instruments, as in the European Opera Houses; but a good, strong reinforcement will add immensely to the effect of the work he is about to bring forth. The lack felt is not so much of strength as of body, fullness. The sound seems loud enough, but not broad enough. Mr. Maretzek has done admirably with the resources at his command, and he cannot fall back, as they do abroad, upon a Government subsidy; but there is room for improvement in the orchestras, and even if people had to pay more for what is simply and purely a luxury, we believe the taste for opera which is steadily growing here would sustain anything that commended itself as thoroughly good at a fair valuation.

The delightful weather we have enjoyed for the last few days, after the extraordinary season of rain under which we had so long suffered, has given new life and a new face to the City. The public health, feelings and spirits, the public industries and interests had been greatly affected by the atmospheric conditions. But such days as the last two or three have brought New-York—buoyant, bright and brave New-York—back to itself again; and we are now ready and in order to take hold of the Fall trade in good earnest, and to welcome back the thousands of citizens who left us in pursuit of rural miseries two or three months ago.

We judge from a series of lists of Americans in Paris that we looked over the other day, that a larger number of our countrymen than ever are now inscribing themselves as "Generals" and "Honorables" while abroad. American Generals have always been rather cheap in the foreign market, and it has been nearly as common for a man to have "Honorable" before his name as to have a name at all. Without detracting from the value of the distinctions and titles which Americans are so fond of displaying throughout Europe, we think it would be worth while for the "American colony" in Paris to form a society for the purpose of investigating the claims or pretensions of all comers who assume to be the holders of military or civic titles.

The cheap newspaper Press of London have played an exceedingly important part in connection with the great measure of Reform, which has now passed into law. Without this Press there would have been no Reform Bill ever proposed; and without it no such sweeping scheme of popular enfranchisement could ever have been carried through Parliament. The cheap Press has been a tremendous agency in acting upon the workingmen themselves, and it has been a no less formidable agency through which the workingmen have acted upon their political masters. It must now become a far greater force than ever, and its power will be permanently felt and recognized in all the future legislation of Great Britain.

In all the negotiations and discussions that are now going on in Europe as to European politics, national alliances, international questions, and affairs affecting the destinies of peoples, Governments and Princes, England plays no part whatever, and seems never to be taken into consideration or account by any of the parties. It was the English Government that called the London Conference a few months ago, that settled the Franco-Prussian dispute about Luxemburg; but that was an exceptional affair in many respects, and was entirely in the interests of peace, which more than one of the Powers of Europe were then exceedingly anxious to preserve for a while longer. From the narrow point of view of mere self-interest, it is certain there is no sufficient reason why England should entangle herself in the great complications which are agitating the Europeon Continent, and keeping all the other Powers actively negotiatiating and manœvering; and it is this prudential principle which is the guiding rule of English politics in these times, whether her administration be Whig or Tory. "Britannia rules"—herself.

We noticed in the telegraphic reports the other day from the Scientific Convention at Burlington, that Prof. Gould, of Cambridge, "made remarks highly eulogistic of Capt. Gould, U. S. N," which were earnestly indorsed by several members of the Convention. Inasmuch as the topic which elicited those remarks was the paper concerning the distance of the sun from the earth, by Prof. Newcomb, of the Naval Observatory, we presume that the telegraph should have made the subject of the eulogy, Capt. Gilliss, U. S. N., the founder and late superintendent of the Observatory, who devoted much of his life to the solution of that solar problem, and who was an especial friend and colaborer of Prof. Gould.

We notice that the deluded colony of Americans in Palestine, have sent an urgent appeal to their countrymen resident in Paris for immediate help. They allege that hunger, want and disease will inevitably destroy them if not promptly assisted, and they beg for present relief as well as for means to assist them to return to the United States. We trust they will obtain the limited sum needed, and we hope that when they get back to the United States they will be content to stay here. This country is "Palestine" and "Happy Canaan" and "Blest Jerusalem" all in one. These people have done no credit to America by their foolish conduct in going to Syria.

The Chicago Labor Congress have been attempting great things—or at least have been talking about them. We hear of their appointing Committees on "sending delegates to Europe," on "taxation of United States Bonds," on "the disposition of the public domain," on "urging Congress to pass an efficient eight-hour law," (candidly confessing the absurdity and uselessness of the laws of that ilk already passed by the Legislatures of six States,) on "coöperation," and finally, on a "National Labor Party"—as a political organization. The mania for representation we have already alluded to, and the probability that such a body as this "Labor Union" (for so its Constitution calls it) will fool away the real good it might do by making itself a tool for partisan politicians. But there is another little point which seems at least noticeable. This organization has been under way for nearly two years (at least this is the "second annual Congress.") That there has been some organized work is shown by the various annual reports of the Association's officers. The Treasurer's report showed so vast a power and so stupendous a revenue, that this new political party will doubtless be immediately sought out by all who know the value of concentrated and organized effort. It was, in gross, thus: Receipts, $205; expenditures, $187. We imagine that tale is sufficiently pointed without any further moral adornments.

Dr. Holton, whose amusing attempts at clothing the dry bones of anatomy with poetical beauty caused our readers to smile a few mornings ago, has sent us a defensive letter, in which he declares that his labors are really serious—which is the very thing we alleged and smiled at. He tells us, also, that our criticism upon his poetical mode of teaching anatomy comes rather late, and that we ought to have raised our voice against it when it was first propounded thirty-three years ago—at which time, alas, our infantile voice was exceedingly feeble, and at which time the then manly anatomist would have had decidedly the advantage of us in possessing hardened bones while ours were yet soft. The doctor thinks it probable that we "never had the benefit" of his teaching—which is true—"or of otherwise learning the anatomical names of the arm and thigh bones"—which is a great mistake. In fact, our strong point is in this very direction. We can tell our critic the name and function of every bone in his body, from the atlas to the cuckoo bone. We know the name of every bone that Gen. Grant has—of every bone that Louis Napoleon and Bismarck and the Pope and the Tycoon and the Emperor of China has, or that Lord Burleigh and Cæsar and Nebuchadnezzar had, or that Adam and Eve had when they walked out of Paradise with their arms interlocked. This is a subject we cannot be tripped up on, and we shan't submit to any pretensions of superiority, even though our adversary be three times older than we are. The Doctor must excuse us therefore, for submitting to his instruction in the elements of anatomy—in which, moreover, the bulk of our readers are nearly as well posted as we are. Beyond these points and the commendable fact that he recently gave $500 as a prize for the best essay on physiology and hygiene, his letter is of no osteological value. But he complains that we misrepresented him by a typographical error in one of his stanzas, on account of which we reprint it:

> "The tibia and fibula
> Above, unite, near rotula,
> At knee, with long os femoris,
> Whose analogue is humerus."

The error was in printing the last word *humorous*—which, considering the subject, as well as the stanza and the condition of mind induced by it, was certainly a pardonable error of the press.

Now that the boot is on the other leg, and the Salzburg Conference seeks to form a Southern Bund, Prussia does not see the good of "Unification" in Germany. A North German Confederation, under Chancellor Count Von Bismarck, seemed very wise and good; but when it comes to a South Germanic Confederation, with, let us say, Chancellor Baron Von Beust, the Berlin journals "fiercely attack" the scheme. Yet, if Bismarck is bold and brilliant, Beust is painstaking and prudent, and the latter is as capable of the Chancellorship of South Germany as the other statesman is of that of the North. The trouble is that it is no longer the Austrian ox which is gored, but Prussia finds the bull's horns in her own flank. Prussia, nevertheless, would seem abstractly to have right on her side, in objecting to French intervention in settling affairs purely Germanic—or rather, we may say, in unsettling those affairs. But Prussia herself has a record far from clear in the way of grasping at fresh power, and the present plan is one which Napoleon has borrowed or pilfered directly from Bismarck, it not having the least element of originality. Napoleon seems only to have finally given over hoping to prevent the formation of the Northern Bund, and to have tried a counter-bund, on the idea that it is a poor rule that will not work both ways. This Salzburg excitement is a fresh proof of how idle it is to prophecy "peace, peace," for Europe, when there can be no peace till the French have tried a war.

The Cincinnati Democratic Convention, which broke up in a row the other day because a soldier was pushed by some of the delegates as candidate for Congress, is typical, we fancy, of greater tribulation to other Democratic Conventions in times to come. On the one hand is "expediency," as represented by a candidate of military fame and popular prestige; on the other is principle of that stubborn sort which caused some of the Cincinnati Democrats to cry out, "we have had enough of military men." We advise our Democratic brethren not to kick over the traces of military nominations quite so early in the campaign. They have not such a superfluity of military men, any way, that they can afford to bolt what few they have secured. After all their military men are put in office there will be abundant room for civilians. A General officer, elected on the locofoco ticket, is such a rare bird in Congress that the Cincinnati Democrats ought to have allowed General Ammen to run his chances. It will be many years before the heroes of the war cease to be "available" for parties, and Caleb Cushing's figure of the "man on horseback" coming to rule the destinies of America was prophetic, though in another sense from that in which he meant it.

We regret to hear no more about the great serpents in Lakes Michigan and Ontario. These are creatures of the sort that the world does not "willingly let die." We sympathize with the famous writer who declared boldly, "I stick by the sea-serpent, and would fain believe that science has scotched, not killed him." A man who has seen the sea-serpent "is to his brother-fishers what the poet is to his fellow man," and, the monster himself is, as the author of *Fireside Travels* continues, "the link which knits us seaboard Yankees with our Norse progenitors, interpreting between the age of the dragon and that of the railroad train." Surely it is not without pain that lovers of imagination can see such lost links broken. We hailed the voices from Big Sodus and Chicago, proclaiming of late the discovery of fresh-water monstrosities, with pleasure, as new contributions to the marvelous in this prosaic age. Let us still cling to the hope of a reappearance of the serpents.

We trust it is not too early in the life of the Pacific Railroad to suggest for the comfort of its through travelers a higher and more luxurious class of cars than those on our other roads. Even the gorgeous "Palace Cars," as our Western friends have ambitiously named the commodious carriages provided for the long distances, lack one great and essential thing—privacy. In Europe a small party may, if they like, and if they will pay for it, be by themselves and ride with such liveliness or somnolency as best suits them to their journey's end. The through travel between New-York and San Francisco will be principally from two classes—business men and pleasure seekers—emigrants and those who have more time than money, will continue to go by steamer. Business men will ordinarily be satisfied with the accommodations to which they have been accustomed on shorter roads; but the class of tourists is one that will be drawn only by pleasurable routes, even to see the glories of the Rocky Mountains and the wonderful beauties of the Pacific Coast. To cater to this class, therefore, and cultivate its growth, it will undoubtedly "pay" to put on a limited number of European first-class carriages, with perhaps some American improvements therein. And it will pay not only by the patronage of that class, but the use of the more expensive carriages will rapidly extend to others who can afford it, and who, having once enjoyed the pleasure of traveling without being overwhelmed by a horde of distateful personalities will never go back to it, except once in a great while for a change—just as one can manage to stand the fiery racket of the "Fourth" once a year "for the fun of the thing." This improvement must come in time, and we know no better opportunity than the one which is about to draw so large a transit of foreign traffic across our vast continent to make the Pacific Railroad valley the great and best in the world.

As with Central Park, so with Greenwood, it looks just now its loveliest and best. The half-developed foliage of Spring has expanded into the full and generous luxuriance of Summer; the chilling blasts of Autumn are yet far in the future, and now every hedge, and tree, and bush and branch is literally "with verdure clad." The gardeners do their work faithfully, and though not seldom do we see traces of a too-formal preciseness in their arragements, there are no signs of neglect to be perceived in the leafy groves, and quiet, shady avenues and walks of the peaceful "City of the Dead." A great number of new and some exceedingly beautiful monuments have been placed in the cemetery this Summer; and those who have no former friends at rest there, and are drawn thither by no sad and tender sorrow, will still find the place one of exquisite beauty, and well repaying the trouble of a visit. Besides the thousand lovely features of the cemetery itself, the views of landscape and sea-view from its elevated points are very fine. From one hill half a dozen large cities can be seen at once—besides New-York and Brooklyn, and their wide-reaching suburbs, there are Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark, Elizabeth, together with more than a score of lovely villages. Every ship and steamer that comes through the Narrows from the Lower Bay, is plainly visible, and the ever-moving panorama is always new, even to those who have seen it oftenest. From one high elevation, on a clear day, Old Ocean himself may be dimly discerned in the distance. There is no better time of year to visit Greenwood than the present.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Recent Fight near the Republican River—Official Statement of Losses—A Flag of Truce Fired upon.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Fort Hays, Kansas, Aug. 25,
Via Fort Ellsworth, Aug. 26.

Brevet Major Armes has arrived here with his command. I gave most of the particulars of the battle yesterday. Our loss was thirty-five killed, wounded and missing. The Indian loss was about 150. Our loss of horses was heavy. Major Armes says in his report that after the battle the Indians sent a flag of truce. Our scouts who answered it were told in good English: "Tell your officers we want no peace; we are for war; we will not leave the war-path." Our flag of truce was then fired upon, and a charge was made by the Indians.

The wounded are now here. A force of 300 cavalry has gone out to meet the savages. Several white men were seen aiding the Indians during the battle.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Summer season, that term of erratic management and wild experiment, is nearly at its end in the theatres. As a general thing, the drama in the warm months is a very undecided species of entertainment, for the Summer is a period in which all sorts of people and plays are introduced to the public by managers, who wish to try them on the popular body and see if they suit. The results are not always pecuniarily satisfactory, but the present Summer season at all the theatres has been extraordinarily brilliant, and has been witnessed by nearly as many novelties of a good kind as the Winter and Spring which preceded it. About the middle of September the Fall opening in theatricals will take place, and until then the present performances will doubtless be maintained. The opera season will begin on the 23d of next month, and the regular season at Wallack's will commence about the same date. Mr. Hayes' season at the Olympic will open on the 9th of the month, with Mr. Jefferson as the first star, and the regular season at Banvard's Museum, under the new management, will be inaugurated about the third Monday of September, by the production of a new spectacle, to be called "The Devil's Mirror," in which an entirely fresh selection of ballet beauties will make their *debut* in this country. The scenery for the piece is all to be extremely elaborate and unusual, and has been some months in preparation by the Messrs. Calyo, father and sons, at an extensive hall in the eastern portion of the City. The concert season will begin at Irving Hall on the 16th of September, under Manager Harrison, of course, and with Mme. Parepa as the leading voice. The musical season at Steinway Hall will not begin until after Mr. Maratzek has gotten underway. Mr. Bateman's season of French opera at the Theatre Francais will commence almost simultaneously with Mme. Ristori's second series of performances, and that will be sometime between the 16th and the 23d of September. These announcements open up a pleasant prospect for the enlivenment of the coming Fall and Winter. But it is good to regard the delights that are with us, and for that reason the following *résumé* of what is doing and to be done for the current week will not be out of place.

Terrace Garden, with Theodore Thomas' orchestral triumphs, draws all the people who love to hear good music, partake of unexciting refreshments and snuff the air from the fresh grass carpet of the auditorium. It is a rare thing to enjoy the freedom of country life and the luxury of City amusements at the same time.

The French Theatre still echoes to the nightly rage of "Elizabeth," the passion of *Essex*, the wisdom of *Burleigh*, and the wit of *Bacon*. Mrs. Lander last evening entered upon the second week of the performance, in which is admitted, on all sides, to be excellent.

At Wallack's Theatre the bright and vivacious Miss Lotta, in Mr. Brougham's dramatization of the "Old Curiosity Shop," continues to attract admiring throngs. It will be borne in mind that this shining little star appears in the character of *Little Nell*, which is wholly pathetic, and in that of *Marchioness*, which is utterly frolicsome, and that the entire Summer company supports the representation with great success.

Mr. Florence and Mrs. Florence, Mrs. Chanfrau, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Marlowe, and Mrs. Gilbert, who develop every night the folly of civilized rules of "Caste" in England, are steadily teaching their great moral lesson at the Broadway Theatre, and receive large numbers of pupils at a moderate price. The play will be presented this week only. Next Monday Mr. Edwin Forrest's engagement commences.

At Niblo's Garden the "Black Crook," which has been witnessed by one million of people, according to the statement of the management, is still presented, in order to allow a few more persons an opportunity of beholding its wonders.

Barnum's Museum, the only pantomimic temple now open is devoted to a representation of the interesting legend of "Mother Goose and her Golden Egg." The Egg is found to be full of meat, and Mother Goose hatches a bright new one every evening.

"Nobody's Daughter" will be continued at Banvard's Museum. Miss Kate Reignolds has retired from the cast, but the interesting character of the play will still continue to attract attention.

At the New-York Theatre the attractiveness of "Under the Gaslight" seems to be on the increase, and it entered upon its third week last night, to a very crowded audience.

THE TURF.

Hartford Horse Association—Last Day of the Exhibition—Trot of Matched Horses to Wagon—Running Races.

Hartford, Conn., Monday, Aug. 26.

To-day was the third and last exhibition of the Hartford Horse Association. The weather was fine, the attendance good, and the track was in an excellent condition.

At 11 o'clock the trot commenced for matched and fancy-matched horses to wagons, one mile and repeat. The appearances were *Billy* and *Plato*, owned by Richard Holcomb, of Bloomfield; *Belle* and *Duke*, owned by S. C. Colt; *Kate* and *Nellie*, owned by J. F. Sprague; *Jim* and *Charlie*, owned by C. W. Edwards, all of Hartford. Mr. Holcomb won the first premium of $50, and Mr. Colt the second, $25. The other entries were distanced. The best time made was 3:07¼.

There were three appearances for the five-mile trot, to harness, as follows:

Mack, owned by W. F. Rawson, of Norwich; *Bristol Bill*, owned by D. A. Winston, Bristol, R. I.; *Honest Abe*, owned by George P. Carpenter, of Hartford. *Mack* won in 14:30 the first premium of $150, and *Bristol Bill* the second premium of $50.

In the class of gentlemen's driving horses, in harness, for horses which have not trotted better than 2:40, mile heats, three in five, Jerry Donovan, of Hartford, entered *Lady Sheridan*; E. Bigler, of Boston, entered *Brandywine*; M. Smith, of Vermont, entered *Helene*, and A. Goldsmith, of New-York, entered *Sorrel Hunter*. The first heat was won easily by *Lady Sheridan* in 2:42¾; the second in 2:43½, and the third in 2:41¼. The first premium of $100 was given to *Lady Sheridan*, and the second, $50, to *Sorrel Hunter*.

The next exhibition was of running horses, two miles and repeat. Mr. L. Downing, of Boston, entered *Major Mahan*; Thomas Weir, of Boston, entered *Lawrence Boy*, and A. Carpenter, of Sutton, Mass., entered *Irene*. *Lawrence Boy* appeared only for exhibition, and was not eligible for a premium. *Major* won the two first heats—the first in 4:14, and the second in 3:59, and took the first premium, $75. The second premium was won by *Irene*.

Gentlemen driving horses which had not trotted better than 2:50 in public, mile heats, two in three. Four entries were made; among which were *Andy*, by J. E. Lawrence, and *Bay Britton*, by William B. Smith. *Bay Britton* won in two straight heats; time, 2:49¼ and 2:49. *Bay Britton* took the first premium of $75, and *Andy* the second of $40.

The class of trotting-horses for the $1,100 purse did not come off, causing much disappointment to a large number present. Mr. Goldsmith, of New-York, withdrew his mare. His objections were that *Lucy* and *Lady Thorn* were owned in part by one man and trained in the same stable.

The Association then offered a discretionary premium of $600, but neither party were disposed to enter. *Lady Thorn* and *Lucy*, however, made a display of their trotting qualities around the track.

A Novel Procession of Firemen in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Penn., Monday, Aug. 26.

A novel procession of firemen, caricaturing the practice of receiving companies returning from a visit to other cities, came off this evening. Companies of fantasticals, calling themselves "Dusters Engine No. One-and-a-half," went to Wilmington this morning with a wooden engine. Returning this evening, the "Dusters" were met by a torch-light parade, formed by eight or ten companies with fanciful equipments and a mock apparatus made of hogsheads and flour barrels. The parade was witnessed by large crowds, and created much merriment.

Infringement of Patent—Legal Decision in Maine.

Gardner, Me., Monday, Aug. 26.

In the United States Circuit Court this morning, Judge Fox delivered an oral opinion, in which Judge Clifford concurred, in the case of Hubbard *vs.* McKenney for infringement of a bromide-collodion patent. Decree was entered for the complainant, and the case goes to a Master in Chancery for computation of damages. The patent is for the use of bromide-collodion for photographic purposes.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Changes in the President's Cabinet Anticipated.

The Resignation of Every Member in the Hands of the President.

Modification of the Order Removing Gen. Sheridan.

Gen. Hancock to Command the Fifth Military District.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 26.

It is well known that for some time past the President has virtually been in possession of the resignations of his Cabinet officers which had been offered verbally, but recent events have induced them to repeat the offer, and I am able to state, on the best authority, that the President now has in his possession formal written resignations of every member of the Cabinet. In this connection the fact that JERRY BLACK, who has been absent from the city for several days, has been telegraphed to, advising him of the change in the affairs of the Cabinet, and requesting him to return immediately, is significant.

GEN. SHERIDAN AND GEN. THOMAS.

The President to-day sent to Gen. GRANT a modification of the order relieving Gen. SHERIDAN, which simply changes Gen. THOMAS for Gen. HANCOCK, and orders the latter to turn over his command immediately to the officer next highest in rank. Gen. GRANT did not promulgate the order at once, but at 3 o'clock sent the President a letter giving him urgent and cogent reasons why Gen. HANCOCK should not be disturbed in his present command. The President's reply has not yet transpired, but it is generally conceded that he will not yield, SHERIDAN's removal being determined upon despite Gen. GRANT's most strenuous efforts. The order has not yet been promulgated. It is accompanied by instructions giving Gen. HANCOCK power to alter, change or modify any rules, orders or regulations he may find in force in the Fifth District, which is simply giving him power to reinstate all those removed by SHERIDAN. The latter is also ordered to proceed directly to Missouri instead of coming here, as ordered by Gen. GRANT. The streets are filled to-night with rumors of an open rupture between the President and Gen. GRANT, but they are the offshoots of excited imaginations.

THE BUREAU OF REBEL ARCHIVES CLOSED.

The President has ordered the Bureau of Rebel Archives, of which Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER was chief, to be closed. This Bureau was organized by Secretary STANTON, and contains all the captured records of the civil and military administration of the defunct Confederacy. It has been of great service to the Government in its various investigations.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 26.

THE PRESIDENT AND A BASE BALL CLUB.

The Mutuals, of New-York, who come hither to play the Nationals of this city a game of base ball, held a special meeting at their rooms at Willard's Hotel to-day, and elected President JOHNSON an honorary member of the Club. They then visited the President's house, accompanied by a committee of the Nationals, and held an interview with President JOHNSON. Coroner WILDEY, of New-York, informed the President that the Mutual Club of New-York were now on a friendly visit to this city, and were the guests of the National Club; that this morning they had unanimously elected him an honorary member of their Club, and he was delegated to present him with the badge of membership.

The President replied that he was much pleased to accept of the badge, and the honor of being a member of the Club. He then attached the badge to the lappel of his coat. He held the game of base ball to be a moral recreation. The game never attached any disgrace to the members. He had played the game when a young man, and was always delighted with it. He hailed with pleasure the admitted fact that the game was now hailed as a national one.

The President concluded his remarks, thanking the Club for their kind attention, and hoped they would enjoy their visit to the national metropolis. The Club, after shaking hands with the President, and inviting him to witness the game this afternoon, retired.

Long before the hour of 2 o'clock an immense concourse of ladies and gentlemen were congregated on the grounds to witness the game. The seats covered with awnings accommodated about 1,500 persons, and these were nearly all occupied by ladies. There were probably 4,000 or 5,000 other spectators. The President of the United States, Secretary SEWARD, and other prominent Government officers were also witnesses of the contest. The game stood at the end of the inning: Mutuals 11, Nationals 3: and the score at the close of the game was: Mutuals 46, Nationals 16. Only two home runs were made—namely, by Mr. PIKE, of the Mutuals, and Mr. NORTON, of the Nationals.

TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

It is understood that the Congressional Committee on Retrenchment will, at an early day, resume their investigation of the affairs of the Treasury Department.

The committee heretofore appointed by the Secretary have completed their report, with the testimony of the printing and financial transactions, which will be furnished to the Congressional Committee.

In conversation with a friend to-day upon the subject, the Secretary said he had no reason to suppose that there has been an over-issue of the public securities of any description, or of currency; and the fact was stated by him that at no time has the payment of semi-annual interest been equal to the entire amount due on the outstanding securities.

GEN. ROUSSEAU AND GEN. SHERIDAN.

The following letter has been sent by Gen. ROUSSEAU to Gen. GRANT, defending himself from the charges preferred against him by Gen. SHERIDAN:

ST. JAMES HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1867.

GENERAL: The New-York papers of to-day publish what purports to be, and what I take for granted is, an official letter from Major-Gen. SHERIDAN to yourself, in the course of which he says: "I regret that I have to make the charge against Brig.-Gen. L. H. ROUSSEAU, U. S. A., of visiting my command recently and without exhibiting any authority, interfering with my duties and suggesting my removal."

So much of the above charge as alleges that I visited Gen. SHERIDAN's command and interfered with his duties is false.

As to suggesting his removal, I did say, in answer to a telegram from Washington, inquiring of me how things looked in Louisiana, that the state of affairs was gloomy; that the people were much depressed, and that any change would be almost universally accepted.

This telegram referred to matters and things in general, and was intended as such, including Gen. SHERIDAN in the scope. If this was suggesting the removal of that officer, all right, but his name was not mentioned.

While I claim the right, in common with all other citizens, to criticise so much of Gen. SHERIDAN's administration as is not purely military, and which solely concerns the civil policy of the country, yet on my late visit to New-Orleans I scrupulously refrained from doing so, and, so far as I know and remember, I expressed no opinion for or against his policy to anybody in his district. I had no purpose or motive to do so, and my recollection I think is as distinct about this as it usually is or as it can be about anything.

As I know there is no sufficient evidence on which to base this charge, I cannot conceive how it was possible for Gen. SHERIDAN to make it. I am, therefore, reluctantly forced to the present conclusion, that it has no better foundation in his mind than conjecture or suspicion.

I concur with Gen. SHERIDAN in his "regrets." I am really sorry that so inconsiderable a man as myself was not permitted to visit New-Orleans without being made the medium of any sort of sensation, wherewith to thrill the public pulse, and it seems as unnecessary as it is unfortunate, that it fell to my lot to be made such a medium in the hands of Gen. SHERIDAN, who now, on what is universally declared to be his conspicuous merits, fills so large a space in the nation's admiration, Gen. SHERIDAN might have let me pass, I think, and no harm would have followed in my escape from the collision which has forced this letter.

In order to relieve Gen. SHERIDAN's mind, let me, in a word, explain my late mission to New-Orleans. Ordered to a command in a very distant Department, and having also to go into our Russian possessions, I thought that, before going so long a journey, I would go South and say "Good-bye" to a part of my family and to many of my kindred, who were in New-Orleans, Baton Rouge, and Pass Christian. I took my last chance to pay that visit, and was so much interested and occupied in it that I even declined all outside social calls, at the request of my hospitable friends; and when I got through with my domestic mission I left.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully,

L. H. ROUSSEAU.

Gen. U. S. GRANT, Commanding U. S. A.

P. S. As the above charges have reached the eyes of the President, I have taken the liberty to send him a copy of this reply.

L. H. R.

EXPORTS OF COTTON.

The following is an official record of the exports of cotton during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, as compiled at the Bureau of Statistics:

Uplands and sea island exported from all the ports of the United States, 667,137,870 pounds; value in currency, as declared by the exporters on their clearances, $202,870,910. The admixture of sea island with the uplands explains the seemingly high valuation. Official comparison with the foreign statistics reveals the fact that the cotton on arrival abroad fully realized in the market the values sworn to here, although the price of cotton has declined since October last.

The exports of cotton for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, were, including sea island cotton, 650,572,829 pounds, valued at $281,385,223.

The Director of the Statistical Bureau is receiving returns showing the average quantity of cotton seed sown to the acre, the estimated yield of cotton in bales, and the number of pounds counted to the bale in each locality of the entire cotton-growing region of the United States. These returns will, it is said, furnish complete and comprehensive data on the important subject, and will be published officially from the Bureau of Statistics.

THE PROPOSED SALE OF SAMANA.

It is probable, as stated in a telegram to-day, that the Dominican Republic has sent a messenger to Washington to treat for the sale of Samana to the United States, but he has not yet arrived here.

RANK AND TITLE IN THE ARMY.

The following regulations from the War Department have been promulgated in General Orders No. 78, from the Headquarters of the Army:

"ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON.

"Under section 29 of the act approved July 18, 1866, the provisions of section 34 of the same act, do not apply to officers holding commissions in the regular army, except that their volunteer rank shall be entered upon the official army register accordingly. No officer of the regular army will be officially addressed by any other than the title attached to his lineal or brevet rank in the regular army; and no officer will wear any other than the uniform prescribed for his lineal or brevet grade in the same."

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commander SAMUEL MAGAN has been detached from the steamer *Mahaska*, and placed on sick leave of absence.

PATENTS ISSUED.

For the week ending on Tuesday, the 4th day of September, 258 patents will be issued by Commissioner THEAKER. During the past week 510 applications and 55 caveats were filed.

CHOLERA ON THE PLAINS.

A private letter dated near Fort Hays, Kansas, Aug. 20, says:

"The cholera has been the scourge of the plains this Summer, and it seems strange that it should ever become an epidemic here, the air being so pure, and so many thousand square miles of it. One company of cavalry at this post lost twenty-one men by cholera, and thus far eighty-two men in all by that disease at the post."

PERSONAL MATTERS.

Secretary SEWARD and the French and Spanish Ministers, who went on a trip to Yorktown and Fortress Monroe on Friday, returned to Washington this morning.

Mr. F. W. SEWARD, Assistant Secretary of State, having recovered from the effects of his recent accident, will arrive here to-night to resume the duties of his office.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. SHERIDAN.

Gen. Grant's Protest Against a Change of Commanders—The President's Rejoinder.

The following is a portion of the correspondence between President JOHNSON and Gen. GRANT relative to the removal of Gen. SHERIDAN:

PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO GEN. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17, 1867.

DEAR SIR: Before you issue instructions to carry into effect the inclosed order I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you may deem necessary respecting the assignments to which the order refers.

Truly yours, ANDREW JOHNSON.

Gen. U. S. GRANT, Secretary of War *ad interim.*

THE ORDER OF REMOVAL.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17, 1867.

Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS is hereby assigned to the command of the Fifth Military District, created by the Act of Congress passed on the second day of March, 1867.

Major-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri.

Major-Gen. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of the Cumberland.

The Secretary of War *ad interim* will give the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

GEN. GRANT TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17, 1867.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

SIR: I am in receipt of your order of this date, directing the assignment of Gen. G. H. THOMAS to the command of the Fifth Military District, Gen. SHERIDAN to the Department of the Missouri and Gen. HANCOCK to the Department of the Cumberland; also your note of this date (inclosing these instructions), saying, "Before you issue instructions to carry into effect the inclosed order I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you may deem necessary respecting the assignments to which the order refers."

I am pleased to avail myself of this invitation to urge, earnestly urge—urge in the name of a patriotic people who have sacrificed hundreds of thousands of loyal lives and thousands of millions of treasure to preserve the integrity and union of this country—that this order be not insisted on. It is unmistakably the expressed wish of the country that Gen. SHERIDAN should not be removed from his present command. This is a republic, where the will of the people is the law of the land. I beg that their voice may be heard.

Gen. SHERIDAN has performed his civil duties faithfully and intelligently. His removal will only be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress. It will be interpreted by the unreconstructed element in the South—those who did all they could to break up this Government by arms, and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order—as a triumph. It will embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with them.

The services of Gen. THOMAS in battling for the Union entitle him to some consideration. He has repeatedly entered his protest against being assigned to either of the five military districts, and especially to being assigned to relieve Gen. SHERIDAN.

Gen. HANCOCK ought not to be removed from where he is. His department is a complicated one, which will take a new commander some time to become acquainted with.

There are military reasons, pecuniary reasons, and, above all, patriotic reasons, why this order should not be insisted on.

I beg to refer to a letter, marked private, which I wrote to the President when first consulted on the subject of the change in the War Department. It bears upon the subject of this removal, and I had hoped would have prevented it.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, General United States Army,
and Secretary of War *ad interim.*

PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO GEN. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19, 1867.

GENERAL: I have received your communication of the 17th inst., and thank you for the promptness with which you have submitted your views respecting the assignments directed in my order of that date. When I stated in my unofficial note of the 17th that I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you might deem necessary upon the subject, it was not my intention to ask from you a formal report, but rather to invite a verbal statement of any reasons affecting the public interests which, in your opinion, would render the order inexpedient. Inasmuch, however, as you have embodied your suggestions in a written communication, it is proper that I should make some reply.

You earnestly urge that the order be not insisted on, remarking that "it is unmistakably the expressed wish of the country that Gen. SHERIDAN should not be removed from his present command." While I am cognizant of the efforts that have been made to retain Gen. SHERIDAN in command of the Fifth Military District, I am not aware that the question has ever been submitted to the people themselves for determination. It certainly would be unjust to the army to assume that in the opinion of the nation he alone is capable of commanding the States of Louisiana and Texas, and that were he for any cause removed, no other General in the military service of the United States would be competent to fill his place. Gen. THOMAS, whom I have designated as his successor, is well known to the country. Having won high and honorable distinction in the field, he has since, in the execution of the responsible duties of a department commander, exhibited great ability, sound discretion and sterling patriotism. He has not failed, under the most trying circumstances, to enforce the laws, to preserve peace and order, to encourage the restoration of civil authority, and to promote, as far as possible, a spirit of reconciliation. His administration of the Department of the Cumberland will certainly compare most favorably with that of Gen. SHERIDAN in the Fifth Military District. There affairs appear to be in a disturbed condition, and a bitter spirit of antagonism seems to have resulted from Gen. SHERIDAN's management. He has rendered himself exceedingly obnoxious by the manner in which he has exercised even the powers conferred by Congress, and still more so by a resort to authority not granted by law nor necessary to its faithful and efficient execution. His rule has, in fact, been one of absolute tyranny without reference to the principles of our Government or the nature of our free institutions. The state of affairs which has resulted from the course he has pursued has seriously interfered with a harmonious, satisfactory, and speedy execution of the acts of Congress, and is alone sufficient to justify a change. His removal, therefore, cannot "be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress," for the object is to facilitate their execution through an officer who has never failed to obey the statutes of the land, and to exact, within his jurisdiction, a like obedience from others. It cannot "be interpreted by the unreconstructed element in the South—those who did all they could to break up this Government by arms, and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order—as a triumph;" for, as intelligent men, they must know that the mere change of military commanders cannot alter the law, and that Gen. THOMAS will be as much bound by its requirements as Gen. SHERIDAN. It cannot "embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with them;" for they are perfectly familiar with the antecedents of the President, and know that he has not obstructed the faithful execution of any act of Congress.

No one, as you are aware, has a higher appreciation than myself of the services of Gen. THOMAS, and no one would be less inclined to assign him to a command not entirely to his wishes. Knowing him as I do, I cannot think that he will hesitate for a moment to obey any order having in view a complete and speedy restoration of the Union, in the preservation of which he has rendered such important and valuable services.

Gen. HANCOCK, known to the country as a gallant, able and patriotic soldier, will, I have no doubt, sustain his high reputation in any position to which he may be assigned. If, as you observe, the Department which he will have is a complicated one, I feel confident that, under the guidance and instructions of Gen. SHERMAN, Gen. SHERIDAN will soon become familiar with its necessities, and will avail himself of the opportunity afforded by the Indian troubles for the display of the energy, enterprise and daring which gave him so enviable a reputation during our recent civil struggle.

In assuming that it is the expressed wish of the people that Gen. SHERIDAN should not be removed from his present command, you remark that "this is a Republic where the will of the people is the law of the land," and "beg that their voice may be heard." This is indeed a Republic, based, however, upon a written Constitution. That Constitution is the combined and expressed will of the people, and their voice is law when reflected in the manner which that instrument prescribes. While one of its provisions makes the President Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, another requires that "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." Believing that a change in the command of the Fifth Military District is absolutely necessary for a faithful execution of the laws, I have issued the order which is the subject of this correspondence; and in thus exercising a power which inheres in the Executive, under the Constitution, as Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces, I am discharging a duty required of me by the will of the nation, as formally declared in the supreme law of the land. By his oath the Executive is solemnly bound, "to the best of his ability, to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution," and although in times of great excitement it may be lost to the public view, it is his duty, without regard to the consequences to himself, to hold sacred and to enforce any and all of its provisions. Any other course would lead to the destruction of the Republic, for the Constitution once abolished, there would be no Congress for the exercise of legislative powers, no Executive to see that the laws are faithfully executed, no judiciary to afford to the citizen protection for life, limb and property. Usurpation would inevitably follow and a despotism be fixed upon the people in violation of their combined and expressed will.

In conclusion, I fail to perceive any "military," "pecuniary" or "patriotic reasons" why this order should not be carried into effect. You will remember that in the first instance I did not consider Gen. SHERIDAN the most suitable officer for the command of the Fifth Military District. Time has strengthened my convictions upon this point, and has led me to the conclusion that patriotic considerations demand that he should be superseded by an officer who, while he will faithfully execute the law, will at the same time give more general satisfaction to the whole people, white and black, North and South.

I am, General, very respectfully yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Gen. U. S. GRANT, Secretary of War *ad interim.*

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

IMPORTANT TO NATIONAL GUARDSMEN.—In the report of the Committee on Militia of the Constitutional Convention it is recommended that the elective rights of regimental field-officers as they now exist, be withdrawn, and that brigade commanders shall be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief. This action is similar to that attempted at the last session of the Legislature, which was deemed obnoxious by the National Guard throughout the State. Every member of the National Guard, whether officer or private, is interested in the preservation of the elective system, and of keeping a door open through which he may obtain promotion at the hands of his fellow-guardsmen, to which by his soldierly qualities he may be entitled; and the fact should not be lost sight of that the withdrawal of the elective rights from regimental field-officers creates a precedent for the same measure being extended throughout the other grades. A meeting of officers will be held on to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock at the Armory of the 12th Regiment, corner of Fourth-street and Broadway, at which all who are opposed to the above change of system are invited to be present.

AN ALLEGED THIEF ARRESTED.—During the past few weeks, the harness-makers of Hartford, Conn., and the stable-men, have suffered from the depredations of some unknown thieves. Yesterday, one of the victims, Mr. J. WILDER, came on to this City in company with the Chief of Police of Hartford, and made search in certain places for three sets of harness lost by Mr. WILDER, they having received information that such property had been disposed of. In the course of their peregrinations they found one set of harness belonging to Mr. JOHN ALLEN, of Hartford, valued by the owner at $125, in the possession of CHARLES OTTENRATH, No. 297 Bowery. The latter stated that he had purchased the harness from ALEXANDER DOW for the sum of $55, in the regular course of business. OTTENRATH lent his aid to secure DOW, and Detectives NIVEN and VAUGHAN succeeded in arresting him, and the prisoner will be taken back to Hartford to-day. While searching OTTENRATH's place the Police found a bit of peculiar construction, which WILDER claims as his property, though they could find no trace of the harness.

THE RICHMOND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This Society held a meeting yesterday at the race course near the New-Dorp Station, Staten Island. The meeting was called to order by the President, after which the minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. The annual fair of the Society comes off on the 23d of September next, and promises to be a grand success. At the meeting yesterday the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to procure tents for the occasion—Messrs. NOBLE and BROWN. Messrs. DIXON and NOBLE were appointed to see about the police arrangements of the day. The Secretary, Mr. DIXON, was appointed as a committee to wait upon Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS and other gentlemen and ask them to deliver addresses on this occasion. The meeting then adjourned.

THE FRONT-STREET FIRE—LOSSES AND INSURANCE.—Fire Marshal BAKER during yesterday continued the investigation as to the origin of the fire at No. 51 Front-street, reported in yesterday's TIMES, but while he did not succeed in tracing it to incendiaries, the true cause was not discovered. Messrs. TALLMAN, DREYFUSS & Co. held policies of insurance to the amount of $30,300, distributed among the following companies: Royal, $10,000; Continental, $10,300; Home, $5,000; and the New-York, $5,000. The losses, so far as yet can be ascertained, remain as reported on yesterday at $15,000.

FATAL RESULT OF AN ACCIDENT.—WILLIAM NORRIS, aged 85 years and residing at No. 269 Monroe-street, who was severely injured on Saturday by being thrown from his wagon, by a collision with a truck, at the corner of Madison-street and Grand, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. Coroner GOVER held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Yesterday afternoon a boy named LEE fell overboard from the United States barge office pier and was sinking rapidly, when Mr. ALFRED MAHEY, United States Custom-house inspector and telegraph operator at the barge office, plunged in and succeeded in rescuing him. The boy would no doubt have been drowned had it not been for the timely appearance of Mr. MAHEY.

THE OLD STORY.—Yesterday afternoon GEORGE E. DAVIS, an errand boy for S. ROGERS, No. 340 Bowery, was sent out with a package of dry goods, worth $32, to deliver to a purchaser. He was met on the way by a German, who asked him to deliver a letter at Police Headquarters, volunteering to hold the bundle until he came back. The boy did as he was desired, and of course did not find the person to whom the letter was addressed, and going back did not find the German or the bundle. The sharper has not yet been apprehended.

INFANTICIDE.—The body of a new born infant was found yesterday morning at the corner of Murray and West streets, being concealed in wrapping paper and a cigar box. Coroner GOVER held an inquest at the Chambers-street Police Station, but failed to obtain any clue to the mystery.

The Merchants Union Express Company, it will be seen by their announcement in another column, are still further increasing their business by establishing a large number of local offices in this City and Brooklyn for the convenience of their patrons. We are assured that the business of the Merchants Union was never more prosperous than now.

The Great Conflagration AT ST. KITTS.

1,300 BUILDINGS BURNED.

HERRING'S SAFE ASTONISHES THE PEOPLE.

OVER TWO DAYS IN THE FIRE.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ST. KITTS, W. I.,
11th July, 1867.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we were present at the opening of a FIRE-PROOF SAFE, made by FARREL, HERRING & CO., of Philadelphia, which Safe had been exposed to one of the severest fires that has ever been witnessed in the Island of St. Kitts, and a gentleman who was present at the severe fires in Demerara, in the year 1864, says they were not to be compared to this, by which the entire mercantile property was entirely destroyed, and the store in which this Safe was, was burned to the ground, and continued burning for over two days, and was taken out on the third, and from thence brought to this office, when the bank notes, gold and silver coin, papers and books, were found intact.

In witness whereof we have hereunto attached our seal and signature.

{ Seal. }
G. J. EVELYN,
JOHN CARDEN, First Clerk,
MONTAGUE GIBSON,
of J. Gibson & Son, Antigua.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
ST. CHRISTOPHER, July 11, 1867.

I, Emill Laprune Delisle, Consul of the United States of America for St. Christopher and dependencies thereof, do certify the above signatures to be entitled to full faith and credit.

Given under my hand and seal of this Consulate, the year and date as above written.

EMILL L. DELISLE, United States Consul.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, the most reliable security now made.

Also, HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFE, made with the new metal. "*Spiegel Eisen,*" the victor at the recent severe tests at the Paris Exposition. Made only by

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., N. Y.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO.,
Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
Advertisement. New-Orleans.

Official Proof From Paris.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT.

STEINWAY & SONS are enabled positively to announce that they have been awarded

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,

this medal being distinctly classified first, over all other American exhibitors. In proof of which the following

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE

of the President and members of the International Jury on Musical Instruments is annexed:

PARIS, July 20, 1867.

I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition.

First on the list in Class X.

MELINET,
President of International Jury.

GEORGES KASTNER,
AMBROISE THOMAS,
ED. HANSLICK,
F. A. GEVAERT,
J. SCHIEDMAYER,
} Members of the International Jury.

The original certificate, together with "the official catalogue of awards," in which the name of STEINWAY & SONS is recorded *first* on the list, can be seen at their WAREROOMS, FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL, new numbers 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Chickering & Sons

AMERICAN PIANOS TRIUMPHANT
at the
EXPOSITION OF ALL NATIONS.
In addition to
THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR,
the Emperor NAPOLEON, in
person, accompanied the presentation with
the decoration of
THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,
thereby conferring to the
CHICKERING MEDAL

the only distinction over the four other medals awarded for Piano-fortes, all of which were exactly alike and of equal value, and thereby confirming the unanimous award of the

THREE JURIES AND THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION
placing the CHICKERING PIANO at the
HEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

Warerooms
No. 652 Broadway, New-York.
Advertisement.]

American (Waltham) Watches.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.—*Advertisement.*

American Watches at Factory Prices.

T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 189 Broadway and No. 157 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

Perfectly Safe in all Cases.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, etc., is a safe, reliable and harmless remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity and gives tone and energy to the whole system; gives rest to the mother and health to the child. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the fac simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Silver Plated Ware.

ICE PITCHERS, SPOONS, FORKS, and Table-ware of every description, from the celebrated Manufactories of the

MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY, & ROGERS, SMITH & Co.

G. COLLAMORE & CO.,
Importers of Fine China and Glass,
No. 731 Broadway, (one door above Waverley-place,)
New-York.

Verdict of the Faculty.

STIMULANTS INDISPENSABLE AS MEDICINES.

The most distinguished physicians in the United States have recently been placed on the witness stand, and have, with one voice, declared that pure stimulants are valuable medicinal agents. This decision of the faculty refers especially to medicated stimulants, of which the purest and the best at present known is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Its basis is the alcoholic principle of the finest rye grown in the United States, and its herbal ingredients comprise the extracts of a large number of plants, barks and roots produced in various parts of the world, and all noted in the countries to which they are indigenous for their powerful sanative properties. As an invigorant and tonic the value of the Bitters can scarcely be overrated. Hence its extraordinary effect in fever and ague and intermittents and remittents of every type. Its anti-bilious properties are marvelous. Persons of bilious habit, by taking a small quantity once or twice a day, may completely change their constitutional tendency to liver disease, and escape all the unpleasant consequences which arise either from the undue sensitiveness or the unnatural torpidity of the biliary organ. Chronic constipation is eradicated thoroughly and in a very short space of time by small doses of this wholesome regulator, taken night and morning; and for all the disorders which are superinduced by exhalations from decomposing vegetable and animal matter in the streets of cities, or the miasma of swampy districts, it is, when taken as a protective and preventive medicine, the most reliable of all safeguards.

Exposition Universal.—PARIS, 1867.—The Howe Machine Co., ELIAS HOWE, Jr., No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY GRAND CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, AND GOLD MEDAL, given to American Sewing Machines, as per Imperial Decree, published in the *Moniteur Universel*, (Official Journal of the French Empire,) Tuesday, 2d July, 1867.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867.

WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway, New-York, awarded, over eighty-two competitors, the highest premium—a gold medal—for the perfection of sewing machines and button-hole machines. The only gold medal awarded to this branch of manufacture. See official list of awards and fac simile of medals at WHEELER & WILSON'S.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

The Florence Sewing-Machine was awarded the highest prize over all competitors, at the Paris Exposition, 1867—the first Silver Medal for the best family Sewing-machine in the world. 505 Broadway.

Bartlett's Reversible Sewing-Machines (new model) are universally acknowledged to be the cheapest reliable machines. Depot, 569 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines.—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

BUSSELLE—GALLOWAY.—At Rochester, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 23, by Rev. Dr. Sheldon, GEORGE F. BUSSELLE, Esq., of New-York City, to Miss ADDIE, daughter of R. Galloway, Esq., of Chester, N. Y.

DIED.

BURT.—At Utica, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 26, ANDREW S., only child of John and Cornelia L. Burt, aged 1 year, 3 months and 16 days.

☞ New-York and Yonkers papers please copy.

CUMMINGS.—On Monday, Aug. 26, OLIVER CUMMINGS, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 306 East 21st-st., on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

FERGUSON.—On Saturday, Aug. 17, at Verona Spa, DAISY, infant daughter of James R. and Lizzie Worrell Ferguson.

IRWIN.—At his late residence, Centreport, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 24, THOMAS IRWIN, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at St. Mark's Church, corner 4th and South 5th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

☞ Illinois papers please copy.

LANSING.—On Monday, Aug. 26, CLARANCE G., eldest son of Gouverneur K. and Mary Louise Lansing, aged 4 years, 1 month and 7 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Excelsior Lodge No. 195, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral from St. John's Church, Varick-st., at 2 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon, without further notice.

LAWRENCE.—On Friday morning, Aug. 23, RICHARD LAWRENCE, in the 65th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 117 East 23d-st., on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

LOTT.—At Flatbush, on Saturday, Aug. 24, ANNIE BERGEN, only child of Theodore B. and Gertrude V. Lott, aged 2 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 27, at 3 o'clock.

MARTIN.—On Saturday, Aug. 24, DANIEL B. MARTIN, aged 54 years, 5 months and 8 days.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Washington, South River, N. J., on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. His friends are respectfully invited to attend. Leave New-York early morning train via New-Brunswick. Can return same evening.

MILLER.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 22, after a short illness, NELLIE COMSTOCK, wife of Lieut.-Commander J. N. Miller, U. S. N., and daughter of Capt. J. J. Comstock.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 3 West 37th-st.

☞ Providence and New-Bedford papers please copy.

MOEN.—At Stamford, Conn., on Saturday, Aug. 24, AUGUSTUS R. MOEN, in the 68th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the Presbyterian Church, Stamford, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 11 A. M. Friends are invited to attend without further invitation.

SPENCE.—At Claremont, Westchester County, on Saturday, Aug. 24, MARGARET, infant daughter of Andrew and Margaret Spence, aged 11 months and 3 days.

The funeral will take place at 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, Aug. 27, at the residence of her parents. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery.

TIERS.—At Flushing, L. I., on Sunday morning, Aug. 25, FRANCIS H. TIERS, of the firm of E. W. Tiers & Co., of this City, in his 56th year.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., New-York, on Tuesday at 9 o'clock A. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

VOSE.—At South Orange, on Sunday morning, Aug. 25, LOUISE VAN VECHTEN, youngest child of John G. and Myra R. Vose.

VAN AMBURGH.—On Sunday, Aug. 25, WM. R. VAN AMBURGH, aged 62 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his son, Thomas M. Talman, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 262 9th-av., on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 27, at 2 o'clock.

WOOLSEY.—On Saturday evening, Aug. 24, of heart disease, ELLEN J. ATKINSON, wife of Samuel W. Woolsey, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 12 Morton-st., Brooklyn, E. D., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie on Wednesday morning.

WILLIAMS.—At Flushing, L. I., on Sunday morning, Aug. 25, DAVID S. WILLIAMS.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral at the Congregational Church at Flushing, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 10:30 A. M. The train for Flushing will leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M., and the boats connecting leave James-slip at 9 o'clock and 34th-st. at 9:10.

WATSON.—On Monday afternoon, Aug. 26, at No. 41 Jane-st., this City, JOHN WATSON, sexton of Jane-st. U. P. Church, and late of Kinniel Linlithgowshire, Scotland, in the 71st year of his age.

Friends of the family will please attend the funeral at the above address on Wednesday, at 12½ o'clock, without further notice.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 176.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Ninety-second-street, in the East River, aged about thirty-eight or forty years, stout built, hair and eyes washed away, features of face completely destroyed, and not recognizable; dressed as follows: Had on a pair of gray woolen pants and an old shoe. The body appeared to have been in the water for some eight weeks or more, and was sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 177.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1867.

The body of an unknown woman was found at the foot of Warren-street, aged about twenty-eight years, brown hair, gray eyes, dressed as follows: Pink waist, short sleeves, large plaid muslin skirt, small print plaid apron, shoes. Body sent to the Morgue.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO PATRONS
OF
EXPRESS
COMPANIES.

FOR THE BETTER ACCOMMODATION OF THE
PUBLIC,
THE MERCHANTS' UNION
EXPRESS COMPANY
HAVE ESTABLISHED BRANCH RECEIVING
OFFICES AT THE FOLLOWING-NAMED
PLACES IN NEW-YORK CITY
AND VICINITY, VIZ.:

785 Broadway.
945 Broadway.
180 Broadway.
Corner Hudson and Leonard sts.
96 3d-av., corner 13th-st.
269 3d-av., corner 22d-st.
6th-av., corner 34th-st.
6th-av., corner 46th-st.
95 8th-av., corner 14th-st.
251 8th-av., corner 23d-st.
471 8th-av., corner 35th-st.
758 8th-av., corner 52d-st.
414 3d-av., corner 31st-st.
593 3d-av., corner 41st-st.
744 3d-av.
4th-av., corner 32d-st.
189 6th-av., corner 13th-st.
451 6th-av., corner 27th-st.
18 Exchange-place, Jersey City.
269 Washington-st., City Hall-square, Brooklyn.
Fulton-av., corner Jay-st., Brooklyn.
Fulton-av., corner of Washington-st., Brooklyn.
Court-st., opposite West Warren-st., Brooklyn.
21 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.
170 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.
372 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

Packages left at either of these places, or orders for the transportation of packages will be properly attended to.

As the lines of the Merchants' Union Express Company now extend to all points North, West, Northwest and Southwest, they offer superior facilities for the transmission of gold, silver, bank notes, valuable and freight packages.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Notes, Drafts and Accounts.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE IS
365 AND 367 BROADWAY.

ELMORE P. ROSS, President,
M. B. WHITE, Acting Gen. Sup't,
JAMES D. ANDREWS, Agent.

R. R. R. AS AN EXTERNAL INVIGORANT.

When the vessels of the skin become inert and torpid, and dry eruptions and exfoliations, accompanied with itchings, ensue, the surface thus affected and the spine should be rubbed for ten or fifteen minutes with RADWAY'S READY RELIEF thrice a day. By this means evaporation will be promoted, and the skin rendered pure and healthy. The RELIEF should also be taken inwardly, diluted according to the directions.

Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times.* Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, professionally, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
LINENS,
MOSQUITO CANOPIES,
SLIP COVERINGS.
WALRAVEN, No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st.

GAS WORKS

FOR COAL, RESIN OR OIL GAS.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 591 Broadway.

CRESYLIC SOAP.

(PATENTED.)

A *perfect disinfectant* and valuable for laundry purposes, washing quicker than ordinary soap, and bleaching clothing perfectly white, without injuring the fabric. Manufactured solely by JAS. BUCHAN & CO., No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the RUSSELL FILE COMPANY for the election of (10) ten trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Broad-st., on the 6th of September next, at 12 o'clock. By order of the President.

J. B. PEABODY, Secretary pro tem.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 CENTS; BLACK or brown instantaneous, natural, durable; best in use; quantity equals $1 sizes. Depot No. 95 Duane-st. Sold by all druggists.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.—The original and only genuine. Sure to kill roaches, bed bugs, moths and all insect vermin. Free from poison. Depot at BARNES', No. 21 Park-row.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases CHEAP! DURABLE!! INSTANTANEOUS!!! AGENCY, NO. 24 DEY-ST.

BARTLETT PEARS.—A LOT WANTED, IN barrels, for which a good price will be paid. Apply to WM. S. CARPENTER, No. 156 Reade-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO BE PUBLISHED IN SEPTEMBER.
A NEW METHOD
FOR THE
PIANO-FORTE,
BY
WILLIAM MASON AND E. S. HOADLY.

This book is modern, original and complete. Coming after so many others upon the same subject, it contains that which has proved of value in them, and adds many new features, which, though they have never before been published, have been thoroughly tested in private teaching, and are of great value. Some of them have long been known to the best teachers, while others are quite novel, being comparatively unknown. Of the latter class are the Accent Exercises invented by Mr. Mason, which form the most important improvement in the art of teaching which has been introduced for many years. The method teaches the art of fingering more fully than any previous work, introducing new modes of overcoming difficulties, elucidating principles by copious analyses, and thus enabling the learner to understand them easily. It gives very important and hitherto needed directions in regard to training the hand. It teaches the true mode of accompanying vocal music, both sacred and secular, and imparts sufficient instruction in harmony for those who wish to extemporize interludes and other short passages. Its selection of pieces for practice is large and very pleasing; for not a single composition has been admitted that is not really attractive. These pieces are arranged progressively from the simplest Recreation, adapted to a beginner, up to a highly wrought and delightful Andante by Mozart, now for the first time printed in this country, which forms a fitting climax to the whole. The work is remarkable also for its omissions; for difficulties are carefully excluded until the learner is prepared for them. It furnishes the necessary material, and shows how to train pupils in the most thorough manner, so that those who follow its directions faithfully will gain artistic proficiency in a much shorter time, and with vastly less labor than has usually been required.

Two editions will be published, one having the American fingering, and the other the European.

One large quarto volume, 224 pages, price $3 75.

An early specimen copy will be mailed to any address on receipt of price. Address

MASON BROTHERS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

TO TRAVELERS, TOURISTS.

GUIDE BOOK.

APPLETON'S HAND-BOOK OF NORTHERN TRAVEL. Containing an account of the principal watering places and Summer resorts, including Niagara, Trenton Falls, White Mountains, Lake Superior, &c. One vol. 12mo. Illustrated with maps. Price $2.

APPLETON'S HAND-BOOK OF AMERICAN TRAVEL. Being a guide-book to the entire United States, North, South, East and West. One vol. 12mo. Price $4.

APPLETON'S SOUTHERN HAND-BOOK OF TRAVEL. Containing a complete account of all the cities and towns in the Southern States. One volume 12mo. Price $2.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
No. 443 and 445 Broadway, New-York.
Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S MEMOIR OF HER HUSBAND.

HARPER & BROTHERS have just ready, in one volume, 12mo, price $2, with two Portraits on Steel by WILLIAM HALL, from Paintings in the possession of Her Majesty the Queen:

THE EARLY YEARS
OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE PRINCE CONSORT.
COMPILED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HER
MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
BY LIEUT.-GEN. THE HON. CHARLES GREY.
New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square.

From the New-York Evening Post.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers will publish in a few days a volume of extraordinary interest, a life of Prince Albert, the greater part of which is from the pen of Queen Victoria. The Queen's share in the authorship of this book is much greater than is indicated in the title. No small part, and that decidedly the most interesting, is written by the Queen herself.

The story of Albert's childhood is chiefly told by himself, in extracts from his diary and correspondence, while his marriage is described by himself and the Queen. There are few personal narratives so touching and beautiful as this, and the book will be read with intense interest everywhere.

An English paper says: "This biography was to be for his sons and daughters, and in its compilation as free and natural a use was made of the most domestic and everyday details as if it had been the printed home-chat of the palace. But as the preface says, Her Majesty feared that imperfect copies of it might come into circulation, and good advice was given her that the better course would be the bolder, that namely, of making her people members of her family.

"This pathetic book—glowing with household fondnesses, and plain to boldness in its resolute wish to let nothing go of the dead that can be saved—will speak to millions the things they understand best. A certain surprise will be felt on the part of some that a Queen can be so wholly a woman and a wife, but all will be glad that Her Majesty makes friends of her readers, and tells them, like one who is not afraid to put her love to the test of the uttermost truth, how much she loved this man, and what good reason she had for her devotion."

☞ HARPER & BROTHERS will send the above Work by Mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of $2.

APPROVED SCHOOL BOOKS.

PUBLISHED BY
E. H. BUTLER & CO.,
No. 137 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

MITCHELL'S NEW SCHOOL GEOGRAPHIES.

MITCHELL'S FIRST LESSONS IN GEOGRAPHY. For young children. Designed as an introduction to the Author's Primary Geography. With maps and engravings.

MITCHELL'S NEW PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY.—Illustrated by twenty colored maps, and one hundred engravings. Designed as an introduction to the New Intermediate Geography.

MITCHELL'S NEW INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY. For the use of schools and academies. Illustrated by twenty-three copper-plate maps and numerous engravings.

MITCHELL'S NEW SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS. A system of Modern Geography—Physical, Political and Descriptive; accompanied by a new Atlas of forty-four copper-plate maps, and illustrated by two hundred engravings.

MITCHELL'S NEW PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY (ready Oct. 1.) with thirteen copper-plate maps, and one hundred and fifty engravings. By JOHN BROCKLESBY, A. M., Professor of mathematics in Trinity College.

MITCHELL'S NEW OUTLINE MAPS. A series of seven maps, handsomely colored and mounted, in size 24x28 inches, except the map of the United States which is 28x48 inches. They clearly and fully represent at a glance the political boundaries, mountain-systems, river-courses, plateaus, table-lands, and deserts of the earth.

MITCHELL'S NEW ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY. An entirely new work, elegantly illustrated.

MITCHELL'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHIES,

OLD SERIES.
REVISED TO DATE.

MITCHELL'S PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY.
MITCHELL'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS.
MITCHELL'S ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS.

GOODRICH'S SERIES OF SCHOOL HISTORIES,

ILLUSTRATED BY NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS.

GOODRICH'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. A Pictorial History of the United States, with notices of other portions of America. By S. G. GOODRICH, author of "Peter Parley's Tales."

GOODRICH'S AMERICAN CHILD'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. An introduction to the author's "Pictorial History of the United States."

GOODRICH'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND. A Pictorial History of England. By S. G. GOODRICH.

GOODRICH'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF ROME. A Pictorial History of Ancient Rome, with sketches of the History of Modern Italy.

GOODRICH'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF GREECE. A Pictorial History of Greece, Ancient and Modern.

GOODRICH'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF FRANCE. A Pictorial History of France. Revised and improved edition, brought down to the present time.

GOODRICH'S PARLEY'S COMMON-SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE WORLD. A Pictorial History of the World, Ancient and Modern. By S. G. GOODRICH, author of "Pictorial History of the United States," &c.

GOODRICH'S PICTORIAL NATURAL HISTORY. Elegantly illustrated with more than two hundred engravings.

BINGHAM'S LATIN GRAMMAR. A Grammar of the Latin Language. For the use of Schools. With exercises and vocabularies. By WILLIAM BINGHAM, A.M., Superintendent of the Bingham School.

BINGHAM'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR. A Grammar of the English Language. For the use of Schools and Academies. With copious parsing exercises. By WILLIAM BINGHAM, A.M.

COPPEE'S ELEMENTS OF LOGIC. Designed as a Manual of Instruction. By HENRY COPPEE, LL.D., President of Lehigh University.

COPPEE'S ELEMENTS OF RHETORIC. Designed as a Manual of Instruction.

COPPEE'S ACADEMIC SPEAKER. Containing a large number of new and appropriate Pieces, for Prose Declamation, Poetical Recitation and Dramatic Reading, carefully selected from the best authors, American, English and Continental.

FLEMMING & TIBBINS' FRENCH DICTIONARY. An entirely new and complete French-and-English and English-and-French Dictionary, adapted to the present state of the two Languages. 1,400 pages, royal 8vo, fine sheep.

FLEMMING & TIBBINS' FRENCH DICTIONARY. Abridged. 1 vol. 12mo, 724 pages.

HART'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR. A Grammar of the English Language. By JOHN S. HART, LL.D.

HART'S CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. A brief Exposition of the Constitution of the United States, in the form of Questions and Answers.

HOWS' PRIMARY LADIES' READER. A choice and varied Collection of Prose and Poetry, adapted to the capacities of Young Children. By JOHN W. S. HOWS, Professor of Elocution.

HOWS' JUNIOR LADIES' READER.

HOWS' LADIES' READER.

HOWS' LADIES' BOOK OF READING AND RECITATIONS.

SMITH'S ENGLISH GRAMMER. English Grammar on the Productive System. By ROSWELL C. SMITH.

SCHOLAR'S COMPANION. Containing Exercises in Orthography, Derivation and Classification of English Words. New revised edition. By RUFUS W. BAILEY.

STOCKHARDT'S CHEMISTRY. The Principles of Chemistry, illustrated by simple experiments. By Dr. JULIUS ADOLPH STOCKHARDT, Professor in the Royal Academy of Agriculture at Tharand. Translated by Prof. C. H. PIERCE, of Harvard College.

TENNEY'S GEOLOGY. Geology for Teachers, Classes and Private Students. By SANBORN TENNEY, A.M., Professor of Natural History in Vassar Female College. Illustrated with Two Hundred Engravings.

Teachers and Boards of Education are respectfully invited to address the Publishers, as above, for further information regarding these Books, all of which are eminently suitable for the school-room.

A CRITICAL SANDWICH.

From the Round Table.

"The present volume (A Story of Doom and Other Poems) we think, is a considerable advance on its predecessor, and, what is better, shows continued promise for the future. Miss Ingelow, we venture to say, has not yet given us her best; though even now she is no unworthy occupant of the throne of female poetry which Mrs. Browning and Adelaide Proctor have successively vacated."

From the Nation.

"*The Laura Matilda school has vanished; and unless Miss Ingelow does better in her future volumes than in this,* (A Story of Doom and other Poems,) *her name will not wait long for peaceful oblivion.*"

From the Galaxy.

"Miss Ingelow, in the present volume, more than realizes the promise of her first. And although other things in this book may come nearer the heart and fancy, yet we think the reader, on turning the last leaf, will pronounce with us that the 'Story of Doom' is one of the most magnificent things that have been given to this generation."

From the Atlantic Monthly.

"*It is amazing to see how this author, who had a talent of her own, has contentedly buried it, and gone to counterfeiting the talents of others. The 'Story of Doom,' here given, is an unusually dreary copy of the unrealism of Mr. Tennyson's 'Idyls of the King,' while 'Laurance,' mimicing all the well-known effects and smallest airs and movements of the laureate's poems of rustic life, is scarcely to be read without laughter.*"

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

"SEVERE.—The critic of the *Atlantic Monthly* says that Jean Ingelow's 'Story of Doom' makes the history of Noah even more improbable. The reviewer seems to unite the qualities of critic, skeptic and cynic."

While the critics differ, the GREAT PUBLIC decides the question correctly.

10,000 Copies of
JEAN INGELOW'S NEW POEMS
HAVE ALREADY BEEN CALLED FOR; AND OF
HER FIRST VOLUME MORE THAN
40,000 Copies
HAVE BEEN SOLD.

Price of each volume, Library Edition $1 75
Price of each volume, Blue and Gold Edition. 1 50

Sold by all booksellers, and mailed postpaid by the publishers,

ROBERTS BROTHERS,
BOSTON.

NOW READY.

NEW COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC,

BY
MASON, BRADBURY, SEWARD.

THE TEMPLE CHOIR, a new, extensive and very attractive Collection of Church Music; complete in all its departments, presenting a large number and a great variety of new tunes, anthems and other set pieces, with a very complete Singing-school Department. By THEO. F. SEWARD, assisted by Dr. LOWELL MASON and WILLIAM B. BRADBURY.

The names of the authors of this book will be a sufficient guarantee to the musical public of the merits, practical usefulness and popularity of this work. Without question it will be the popular book in its department the coming season.

Specimen copies mailed, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of $1 50. Address

MASON BROTHERS, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

NOW READY.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF DISTINGUISHED LIVING
NEW-YORK PHYSICIANS,
By SAML. W. FRANCIS, M. D.
G. P. PUTNAM & SON,
No. 661 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues.
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

First Mortgage Bonds of the
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
HAVING 20 YEARS TO RUN, AND BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN,
FOR SALE AT 90, BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

Government Securities of all Issues
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
OR EXCHANGED FOR THE ABOVE BONDS,
AT FULL MARKET RATES.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,
Buy and sell at market rates:
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES;
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES;
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES;
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND
GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.
RODMAN, FISK & CO.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.
AUGUST 26, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $26 58 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $3 15 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $2 85 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1867.

TO THE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates issued by this trust, will be held at the Office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of September next, at noon, to take final action upon the closing of the trust and the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. As the trust deed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of both preferred and common certificates shall be present and voting, to carry out the object above stated, certificate holders are earnestly requested to have their certificates transferred to their own names, and to be present at the meeting in person or by proxy. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 31st of August, and remain closed until the final adjournment of the meeting. The Trustees only await the action of certificate holders at the meeting now called, to close the trust and reorganize the Company. By order of the Trustees,
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO., No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1867.

A MAJORITY IN INTEREST OF THE holders of the preferred second mortgage and income second mortgage bonds, and also of the preferred stock of this Company, having consented in the manner provided by the deed of trust to an increase of the preferred stock of this Company by an issue of three thousand four hundred additional shares, of the same character as the existing stock, to enable the Directors to settle with the present holders of preferred stock for any preference claim over the common stock which may have accrued on the same up to Jan. 1, 1867;

NOTICE

is hereby given that the Directors will issue in settlement of said claim one share of said new stock for every five shares of the existing stock to the holders thereof, on the 2d day of September next; that for the purpose of ascertaining the persons entitled to the same, the transfer books of the preferred stock will remain open till the 2d day of September next, inclusive, when they will be closed, and so remain till the 30th day of September following, after which the certificates of new stock will be ready for delivery.

By order of the Board of Directors,
H. O. BRYANT, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that the Stonington Steamboat Company has been organized, and a portion of the stock of said Company has been reserved to be distributed among such of the stockholders of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company as may take their proportion of the increased capital of that Company allotted to them.

Parties wishing to avail themselves of this privilege will please make application to Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, on or before the 10th September, proximo, at which time said stock will be distributed, pro rata, among them.
JAMES I. DAY, President.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1867.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot twenty bonds, numbered as follows: Nos. 451, 548, 584, 288, 182, 377, 241, 26, 369, 23, 37, 33, 259, 493, 477, 662, 133, 463, 549 and 340, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1867.

The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 336 BROADWAY, Aug. 21, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the fifth installment of $10 on each share of stock in the National Trust Company is due on the second day of September next. Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company, and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this payment may be receipted thereon.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 54 City Exchange, Boston, in Massachusetts, on Wednesday, the 11th day of September, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the choice of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of any other lawful business.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.
BOSTON, Aug. 26, 1867.

OFFICE MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD COMPANY, MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 16, 1867.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER, 1867, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company, of Alabama, will be paid at the Chatham National Bank, New-York.
L. OWEN, President.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Aug. 19, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 10-40 COUPONS, due Sept. 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, August 26—3 P. M

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Registered '81...	110⅝	11 ¾	Gold..............	140⅝	140⅞
Coupon, 1881.....	111½	111¾	Aug. 7.30..........	107⅜	107½
5-20 Regist'd '62.	108¾	109	June, 7.30.........	107⅜	107½
5-20 Coupon, '62.	113¼	113⅜	July, 7.30	107⅜	107½
5-20 Coupon, '64.	109⅝	109¾	Oct., comp'ds. '64	118⅞	119½
5-20 Coupon, '65.	110⅝	110¾	Dec., comp'ds. '64	117⅞	118⅛
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	108⅛	108⅜	May, comp'ds. '65	116⅝	117⅛
5-20 C., '67., ...	108⅛	108½	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116	116½
10-40 Reg........	99	99½	Sept., comp'ds. '65	115½	115⅝
10-40 Coupon......	102⅝	102¾	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115	115¼

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.
All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

GOLD for Custom-house purposes furnished at lowest market rates.

CALIFORNIA STOCKS AND BONDS.
SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY,
SACRAMENTO CITY AND COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA STATE TELEGRAPH,
SAN FRANCISCO GAS,
CENTRAL RAILROAD, &c., &c., &c.,
Bought and Sold on Commission.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

NASHVILLE (TENN.) CITY BONDS.
SIX PER CENT. ISSUED FOR MUNICIPAL PURPOSES.
KANSAS CITY BONDS &c., &c.,
FOR SALE.
All miscellaneous securities bought and sold on Commission. GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

WATERTOWN CITY (WIS.) BONDS WANTED.—The highest prices paid for Watertown and all other securities issued in WISCONSIN, IOWA, ILLINOIS, &c., including farm mortgages, corporation bonds, &c. Apply to or address GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 15th inst., at No. 122 Bowery.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
AUG. 10, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Aug. 14, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the preferred and common stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on Monday, the 2d day of September next.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., and reopened on the morning of Sept. 3.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1867.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending July 31, payable at the Company's office, MONDAY, Sept. 2. The transfer-books will be closed Friday, 23d inst., at 2 P. M., and reopened Tuesday, Sept. 3. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst.
A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

FOR SALE—CHRISTIAN COUNTY AND HENDERSON County 7 per cent. Kentucky Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. These are first-class securities. Apply to J. T. BOYLE, President of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad, at the office of GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD Company's First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds (with sinking fund) for sale by LYNDS L. JONES, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 2.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH a quiet home with some first-class private family, who have more room than they require and would like to meet a pleasant couple and no trouble; must be genteel neighborhood, near Union-square or University cars; highest references given and required; those having above accommodations will meet with a quiet, pleasant and not troublesome party; terms, about $120 per month for suite of rooms and good board. Address PERMANENT, Station D, three days.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A FAMILY CONsisting of gentleman, wife, three children and two servants; an entire second floor, with parlor and private table required; location between 4th and 6th avs. and above 23d-st.; possession wanted about Oct. 1; unexceptionable references required and given. Address, giving location, price and full particulars, J., Box No. 5,933, Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman and wife, from Oct. 1, in a private family, with parlor and alcove, or one large room neatly furnished, with fire and gas; location between 2d and 6th avs., and 9th and 23d sts. Address, giving reference and full particulars, W., No. 3 Bible House.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIvate family, where there are no other boarders, for a party consisting of gentleman, wife, nurse and child, a single lady and a single gentleman; references required. Address, with particulars, B. G., Gurney's Gallery, No. 707 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY in this City for an orphan lad of fifteen, who is engaged during the day. If suited, will be permanent. Address G. A. H., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, from the middle of September; in a private family preferred; references exchanged. Address, stating particulars, H., Box No. 2,743 Post-office.

A FEW DESIRABLE AND RICHLY furnished rooms, en suite or single, for first-class families; also single gentlemen at moderate rates. Reunion Hotel, 42d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. J. A. ROBINSON, proprietor.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO ladies can obtain board in a private family within one hour's sail from the City by steamboat every hour, and by car every five minutes; location on the Harlem River. Address T., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRE TO RENT with board a suite of rooms elegantly furnished, on second-floor, to a first-class family; location 32d-st., near 5th-av.; references exchanged. Address M. L. C., Station G.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and daughter, with parlor and two bedrooms, not above second story, and room for servant; $150 per month will be paid. Address ANGUS, Post-office.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs. The entire second floor, elegantly furnished; unexceptional references given and required. Address W., Box No. 2112 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING—AT NO. 416 WEST 28TH-ST., NEAR 9th-av.; large front and back rooms for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen, with good board. Terms moderate.

AT NO. 119 9TH-ST., WEST OF BROADWAY.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, en suite or singly; house and table first-class; references exchanged.

WANTED—PERMANENT BOARD FROM Sept. 15 for a gentleman and wife in a strictly private family; references required. Address, stating location and terms, WINTER, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES and single gentlemen can be accommodated with large rooms and first-class board, at moderate prices, at No. 308 West 19th-st., near 8th-av.

NO. 34 WEST TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—An elegantly furnished back parlor and two hall bedrooms, with first-class board in a private family. References exchanged.

NO. 133 WEST 41ST-ST.—HIGH STOOP brown-stone house; first-class board and rooms at moderate prices; references exchanged; dinner at 6.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER A CHOICE of elegant rooms, en suite, or singly, with board at private table. Apply at No. 72 West 19th-st.

SEVERAL FINE SUITES NEWLY FURNISHED, and single rooms with first-class board at 29 West 28th-st. Best of references given and required.

ROOMS TO RENT—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 54 West 17th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT RYENECK, 21 miles from City; boating, bathing; near depot; terms, $10 to $12. Address Mrs. S., Box No. 22½, Post-office, Mamaroneck, or inquire at depot.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance 50 miles from New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad; for gentlemen and wives, or a family of five or six; good board and accommodations. Apply to
WATERS & THORP, No. 14 John-st.

SOUTHERN NEWSPAPERS.—WE MAKE a specialty of attending to orders for advertising in newspapers at the South. Parties interested should call or address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 40 Park-row, New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MULLER, WILKINS & CO. OFFER for sale a number of first-class and medium houses, varying in price from $10,000 to $100,000. Printed lists giving full particulars will be furnished on application at their office, No. 7 Pine-st.

YONKERS REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. —Apply to W. H. PERRY, real estate office, opposite depot at Yonkers.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD IMproved City property, $32,000 worth of the very best ready made clothing. For particulars apply at No. 615 Broadway; agents need not apply.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A HANDsome three-story sub-cellar and basement house, with all improvements, beautifully situated on Marcy-av., corner of Hart-st.; one of the finest neighborhoods in Brooklyn; price $8,500. Apply to R. HALL, No. 35 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE ELEgant new three-story brown-stone French roof dwelling, No. 131 President-st., near Clinton, in excellent order and replete with all the modern improvements. Price $17,000. Apply to CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WOODSIDE, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.—The attention of those wishing to acquire good country residences in a first class neighborhood, from which all such nuisances as groggeries, factories, city taxes, &c., are rigidly excluded, is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above beautiful village, so rapidly growing into favor with the citizens of New-York. We are now offering beautifully situated lots with river and street frontages at fair prices. We are also prepared to contract for the erection of houses from $3,000 and upwards, and from the decrease in the value of building materials generally, together with great facilities of machinery, &c., we can do so very reasonably. Our success during the past year (having built and sold over 40 houses, to the purchasers of which we confidently refer) warrants us in saying that we offer inducements both as to price and terms, greater than can be obtained in any neighborhood as finely situated and as accessible to New-York. A map of the property, with plans of houses already built, in course of erection and proposed, can be seen at our office. We invite a visit. Take New-Jersey or Morris and Essex Railroads to Newark, thence horse cars to Woodside.

Particulars can also be obtained at the office of JOS. MASON, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York.
MORRISON & BRIGGS,
Woodside, N. J., Post-Office Box, No. 572, Newark.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM of 40 acres in Westchester County, one hour's ride from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad; beautifully situated in a perfectly healthy region, on an eminence commanding the most extensive and charming land and water view to be found in the vicinity of New-York; grounds laid out by a superior landscape gardener, and plentifully stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; land in excellent condition; improvements first-class. price from $25,000 to ——, according to amount of land; terms easy. Address X. C. G., Box No. 1,753 Post-office.

FOR SALE IN AND NEAR MOUNT VERNON—50 acres of land, in plots, of from 1 to 20 acres, on easy terms, viz.: One-third cash, two-thirds on bond and mortgage for ten years. The above are some of the most desirable lands for building purposes, within 16 miles of the City. Inquire of the Messrs. LELAND, Metropolitan; FREDK. GROTE, corner of Fulton and Gold sts.; RICHARD ATKINSON, No. 51 West-st.; JOSEPH TAYLOR, Eagle Iron Works, 41st-st.; or apply to JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, ON THE Hudson, at Rhinebeck; country seat known as "Clifton Point;" contains 125 acres, and water grant to channel entire frontage; land of best quality; river and mountain views unsurpassed; lawns and walks delightfully shaded and well arranged. For circular of description, &c., apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Executor, &c., No. 26 Broad-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ATTENTION!—ALL WANTING FARMS, fruit lands, village lots and water powers. For sale at Bricksburgh, Ocean County, N. J., 44 miles from New-York City, on railroad to Philadelphia; soil superior for all crops; country rolling, climate proverbially healthy; no fever and ague; water soft and pure; $25 per acre and upward; terms easy. For circulars, &c., address ROBT. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Broadway, N. Y., or V. S. HOLT, Bricksburgh, Ocean County, N. J.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A COUNTRY RESIDENCE OR PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—A farm of 75 acres in the town of Flushing, Long Island, nine miles from Hunter's Point Ferries by turnpike, and forty-three minutes by railroad; excellent land, good buildings, and plenty of fruit; will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars inquire of JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A PLEASANT house of 10 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, 40x40, near Hackensack, N. J., with about 1½ acres of land; house and ground well arranged; healthy locality and pleasant surroundings; possession about 1st October; price, furnished, $10,000; unfurnished, $9,000. Apply to WM. L. TAYLOR, No. 17 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED AT Morristown, N. J., a country seat of four acres; good house, 10 rooms, carriage and ice houses, &c.; excellent garden, plenty of fruit and shade; location beautiful and healthy; possession at once. Apply to SAMUEL EDDY, on premises.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE of five acres, carriage-house, stables, &c., one hour from Wall-street, in perfect order, gas, &c., 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge, near the water, in Westchester County; price $25,000. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental National Bank.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FACTORY WANTED—ON LEASE, WITHIN 50 miles of New-York City, with 35 to 40 horse-power, steam or water. Address, for two days, with full particulars, H. C. MARTIN, Box No. 2,874, New-York Post-office.

TO LET.

TO RENT, FURNISHED.
A four-story house in 38th-st., 25x65.
A four-story house in 5th-av., 25x68.
A four-story house in 42d-st., 25x52.
A four-story house in 44th-st., 19x55.
A three-story house in 21st-st., 24x60.
All of the above are first-class and sound; may be had on lease. Apply S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR LEASE—ALL THE CHARTER RIGHTS and franchises granted to the New-Orleans and Jackson and G. N. Railroad Company, for the construction and maintenance of a line of railroad from Canton, Miss., to the Tennessee River, (say 210 miles,) will be leased for a term of years. This important connection will shorten the distance between Washington and New-Orleans about twelve hours. About $500,000 have been expended, and about $200,000 of stock subscription is still to be collected. For particulars apply to the undersigned, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, between 10 and 11 A. M., for five days from date.
G. T. BEAUREGARD, President.
W. ALEX. GORDON, } Commissioners.
H. M. COWTHERS, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1867.

MADISON, N. J.—TO BE RENTED FOR ONE OR more years, furnished or unfurnished, a commodious dwelling-house, containing 14 rooms, carriage-house, stable, icehouse, &c.; it stands in three acres of garden and orchard, and adjoins the grounds of the Drew Theological Seminary, and is within three minutes' walk of the railroad depot. Apply to Col. HUNTING, Madison, N. J.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment, second, fifth and sixth floors of the new and substantial brick building, Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

NO. 49 7TH-AV., N. E. CORNER 14TH-ST.—First-class English basement house, to let parlor floor, entire or separately; also, the floor above, with first-class board.

TO LEASE—ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANT houses on Gramercy-square, 20th-st., in perfect order from cellar to garret; rent $550 per month.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON 18TH-st., near Irving-place; now ready for immediate occupation; to 1st May; rent $300 per month.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED IN THE COUNTRY.—A small family of three persons want a furnished house in the country, within fifty miles of this City, at from $50 to $75 per month. Address F., Box No. 2,214 Post-office, stating terms and location.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, BETWEEN 4th and 6th avs., and above 23d-st., until May 1; possession wanted about the 1st October; references given. Address J., Box No. 5,933 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR RENT—A first-class house, centrally located; possession early; cash customer and small family. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

WANTED—TO BUY OR HIRE A GOOD HOUSE, on or near 5th-av. Address Box N, Box No. 1,667, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—FOR FIRST-CLASS CUSTOMERS, fifty first-class furnished or unfurnished houses to hire or buy. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

WANTED—TO HIRE BY A GENTLEMAN and his wife, a furnished house between 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms, Box No. 891 Post-office.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,
HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,
is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 82 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, allowed on sums from $5 to $5,000.
Interest on new deposits commences Sept. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
NEW MARBLE FIRE PROOF BANKING HOUSE. Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., cor. of 14th-st.—*Six per cent. interest* paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from Sept. 1.
R. H. MACLAY, Pres't.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK. REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 16. Rev. GEO. W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal. Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL. B., Vice-Principal. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men prepared for college, business, West Point, Naval Academy or Mining School. Modern languages under charge of experienced instructors. There are no extra charges. Circulars at the bookstores.

VASSAR COLLEGE,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,
Commences its next year Sept. 19, 1867. The examinations of candidates for admission will begin on the 18th of September, and continue through the week.

As the Trustees have appropriated some of the most desirable rooms in the Professors' houses to the students, about fifty additional students can now be well accommodated. Early applicants will be admitted first if qualified.

Circulars, containing all information in regard to conditions of admission, courses of study, educational advantages, expenses, &c., may be had by applying to Mr. JAMES N. SCHOU, Registrar Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. JOHN H. RAYMOND, President.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE DE JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
will reopen THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.
All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy Park, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,
will re-open on Monday, Sept. 23. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
White Plains, N. Y.
MRS. S. A. STELWAGON, Principal.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,
At No. 907 Broadway,
will reopen on
TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS JAUDON'S
English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 56 7th-av., will open THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Miss JAUDON will be at home after Sept. 3. Until then all letters addressed to Princeton, Mass., will receive prompt attention.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York. This English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. For board and tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal and proprietor.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS'
English and French Day School for young ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 106 West 42d-st., New-York.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
Reopens Sept. 2. Address
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 36th-st., first house below Park-av., will be reopened on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next. The course of instruction is thorough and systematic, and designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Superior advantages are also offered in music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of accomplished professors and teachers. A very limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Applications can be made by letter, or personally, at the above address.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, will commence its fifth year on WEDNESDAY, 25th September, with an ample corps of experienced teachers. The prospectus may be had at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 445 Broadway, New-York. Applications for admission may be made to SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, No. 14 Broad-st., or to HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 53 Park-place, New-York, or address the Rector of Christ Church, Riverdale, N. Y.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequalled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest working-men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point or the Naval Academy. For circulars address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—LAW DEPARTMENT.—The annual session opens Oct. 1. The full course is two years. Students properly prepared may enter the second year. Graduates are admitted members of the Bar in New-York. For further information apply to the subscriber, University, Washington-square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean. &c.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 69 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.. Rev. H. B. Chapin, A. M., rector, (successor to G. P. Quackenbos, A. M.) The forty-eighth annual session will commence on Monday, Sept. 9. Circulars at Frankfield's, corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.; R. Carter & Bros', No. 530 Broadway; Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union.—A special school where individual instruction is given in civil and mechanical engineering. N. B.—Individual instruction in any branch of mathematics; also in book-keeping. Fall term begins Sept. 2.
JOSEPH G. FOX, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks begins Aug. 15. Location beautiful and healthful: building elegant; rooms large and neatly furnished. Educational advantages in all departments of a high order; number of boarders limited to sixty. For rooms or circulars apply to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st. Prof. E. FEZANDIE will reopen his school at the above address, on Sept. 17. Can be seen from the 1st, between 3 and 5 o'clock. Complete primary, commercial, scientific and classical instruction; modern languages. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Jersey Shore, Wycoming County, Penn.—Thorough in instruction and homelike in all its arrangements. $200 per year. Reopens Sept. 4. Circulars of Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co., No. 3 Nassau-st.; or address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, reopens Sept. 16. Boarders admitted after the 1st. French, (the language of the school,) English, Spanish, German, Classics. Graduating course for surveying and business. Circulars—Broadway, Nos. 183, 913, drug-stores; 701, music-store.

MISS HAVEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 250 Madison-av., will reopen Sept. 20. Circulars may be obtained at the leading bookstores and at her residence. Applications for the admission of pupils will receive immediate attention.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping and arithmetic practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Open day and evening.

ROSE HILL FAMILY SCHOOL FOR girls, from the age of 7 to 16 years; number limited to twelve. For circulars apply to the Principal, Mr. C. M. WHITE, Box No. 19, Danbury, Conn., or to W. H. BURR, No. 229 Fulton-st., New-York.

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, with Commercial, Primary and French Departments. Prepares for college, business, West Point. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at University, Washington-square.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A very select classical and English school for twenty boys. The Fall term will commence Sept. 16. For circulars address S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

HOME SCHOOL FOR LITTLE GIRLS—A lady desires to receive into a pleasant home in Litchfield, Conn., a limited number of little girls; her aim being their mental, moral and physical culture. Address, for one week, W., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12. For catalogue, containing full particulars, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

CLAREMONT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—Our fourth year opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, 1867.
Rev. S. H. BATTIN, A. M., Principal.

ST. MARY'S HALL, FLUSHING, L. I.—An Episcopal Boarding School for twelve young ladies; winter term opens September 4.
REV. THOMAS DRUMM, M. D., Rector.

MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 2. For circulars address O. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE, SEMINARY Hill, Newburgh, N. Y., English, French, and classical boarding-school for boys reopens Sept. 11. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 110 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 23.

MR. WILLIAMS WILL REOPEN HIS Boarding School at Hackensack, N. J., on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 688 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 66 West 36th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE.

NO. 261 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their English and French boarding and day school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 9. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 28 East 26th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 16.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate.
Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, Brooklyn, is removed to the Lefferts' Mansion, No. 1,383 Fulton-st., near Bedford-av., and will open its seventh year, with enlarged and improved [illegible] Sept. 16.

INSTRUCTION.

NEW SYSTEM OF TEACHING FRENCH
ROBERTSON'S INTRODUCTORY COURSE...$1 50
ROBERTSON'S INTERMEDIATE COURSE.... 1 75
ROBERTSON'S COMPLETE COURSE.......... 2 25
ROBERTSON'S KEY TO COMPLETE COURSE. 75

The ROBERTSONIAN SYSTEM of teaching living languages, so called from the name of its author, a celebrated teacher in Paris, has been acknowledged throughout Europe as superior to all others.

It combines the literal, interlinear translations of Hamilton, and the oral and written exercises of Manesca and Ollendorf, with a more thorough and critical analysis of the language than has been attempted by either. The text on which the volume is founded is an original and attractive narrative, presenting all the peculiar idioms of the French language, together with a complete vocabulary of the words most commonly occurring in familiar discourse.

The principles illustrated in this portion of the work are impressed on the mind of the pupil by constant repetition in a series of judicious oral and written exercises. The second part is devoted to a more profound analysis of the language, explaining in a collection of clear and simple rules, all the difficulties of French grammar and syntax. Prof. Robertson's method is strictly progressive. The pupil is lead on by easy and almost unconscious steps, from the rudiments of grammar to the most complicated forms of the language. The system combines great thoroughness with remarkable perspicuity.

Copies will be sent to teachers for examination, by mail, free of expense, on the receipt of one-half of the advertised price.

Also, ROBERTSON'S COMPLETE SPANISH COURSE, $2.
Published by GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD,
No. 411 Broadway, New-York.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.
Address by letter as above.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 MADISON-AVENUE,
will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A Select Family Boarding School.
* * * "This Institution has already taken a high stand for the safe, thorough, and accomplished education of its pupils." For circulars, address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar.
For catalogues containing fuller information address
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,
at Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass. One of the oldest and most successful schools in the country, widely known for its superior faculties and splendid location. Commences its Fall session Sept. 19, 1867.
C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September. Mrs. Reed's address is at Luzerne, N. Y., or as above.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
LIMITED BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.
Will reopen on 20th September. Boarding pupils limited to six.

PARKER ACADEMY,
A Family School for Boys, Woodbury, Litchfield Co., Conn. Preparation for College, West Point, Naval School or Business. Address Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.
Mr. Lewis may be seen at the Union Place Hotel till Aug. 28.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERack, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructions, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING-school for ten young ladies will be opened, Sept. 19, AT FISHKILL, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y. A thorough course of instruction will be combined with the comforts of a home, at moderate prices. A French lady, an experienced teacher, will reside in the family. Location pleasant, healthy and convenient to railroad depot and telegraph office. For circulars address Mrs. M. D. HALL. All trains stop at this station.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, IN charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, a family school for girls of all ages, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Terms $250 per year. Circulars can be had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 118 Broadway; of J. M. RANKIN, No. 152 Broadway, or address the Principal.

CASTLERIDGE SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, Orange County, N. Y., an English and French Boarding-school for young ladies. The Fall Term of this institution will reopen the first MONDAY in September. For circulars, address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to
A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

HAUTE RIVE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—French and English School for young ladies; delightfully situated, and combining thorough instruction with the advantages of a Christian home, will reopen Sept. 17, 1867. For circulars or admission address Mrs. C. W. HORTON, Principal.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Offering a complete English course; most competent instruction in painting, drawing, music, ancient and modern languages. Opens Sept. 11. Send for catalogue.
Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A SUPErior institution for advanced students; none admitted under 14 years of age; advantages of a regular College and a Christian home united; expenses very moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, Bergen County, N. J.—Fall term commences Sept. 12. For circulars or information apply to Revs. T. G. and E. WALL, Principals.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Miss H. will be at home on and after Sept. 12. Until then address by letter as above.

PREPARATORY FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding-School up town for boys aged from 6 to 12, conducted by a lady, assisted by Professors. References, Bishop Potter and others. Circulars at ROE LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR A LIMITED number of young ladies, three miles from New-York. Term begins Sept. 2. Apply for particulars to Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD, Box No. 2,169 New-York Post-office.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 19. Address HANOVER, N. H., till Sept. 1. Circulars sent on application.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE, opens Sept. 3.—Boys of all ages fitted for business or College, or for West Point. For circulars containing list of patrons, to all of whom reference is made, address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family. The Fall Term will commence Sept. 17.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW ACADEMY—HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1¾ miles South of West Point. Healthy location; fine scenery; a well-disciplined and thorough school. For circulars, address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FEmale Department commences its fifty-first year Sept. 17. Catalogues sent on application.
MISS H. M. G. STEVENS, Principal.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Apply as above.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

HOBART HALL, NO. 38 WEST 38TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MISS A. ZARN'S GERMAN, ENGLISH and French Day and Boarding-school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 2. For particulars inquire at No. 15 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 11. For circulars, address MISS ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Conn.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MME. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Reading, Berks Co., Penn. Address Miss E. F. [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY
AT
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
The next session commences
THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1867.

The department of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, is conducted by a West Point graduate of high scientific attainments.

Circulars may be obtained of CHARLES H. ROGERS, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st., or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.
REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal.
For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10.
The Principal may be consulted at the Metropolitan Hotel on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Aug. 28, 29 and 30, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
NORTH GRANVILLE, N. Y., July 23, 1867.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
Instruction in Mining, Engineering, Metallurgy, Assaying, Analytical Chemistry, &c.
Reopens Oct. 7. Examination for degree of Engineer of Mines, Oct. 3. For catalogues and requirements for admission apply to C. F. CHANDLER,
Dean of Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 238 13th-st.
This school, heretofore Misses Aubert's, will reopen Sept. 19, under the direction of Miss M. G. REYNS.
Prof. E. AUBERT gives his instructions as formerly.

MRS. H. SIMONS RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 10. Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

CHEGARY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 23. Letters directed to Mme. L. B. PREVOST, Box No. 1,338 New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

ORANGE PRIORY—A HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, opens Sept. 9. For circulars address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. Y.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. 2. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, a teacher for drawing and higher English, who can sing common devotional music. Address, giving references. TEACHER, Box No. 1,155, Middletown, Conn.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DESIRES a situation in a school or family, to teach the English branches; best of reference given. Address Miss O. A., Utica, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands the business in both the English and American styles in all their branches; is an excellent baker; will be found trustworthy in her situation; has no objections to the country; City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 103 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as dressmaker and general seamstress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines. Can be seen for two days at No. 471 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of recommended Protestant and other cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, young girls, housekeepers, &c., City or country. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman in a private family as cook; understands her business; would assist in washing and ironing, or attend butter-making; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 276 1st-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS girl as chambermaid and waitress or nurse; is tidy, willing and kind; desires a good home and expects to work for it; has good reference. No. 506 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of all kinds; his excellent City reference. Call for two days, at No. 308 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl in a genteel private family to assist in chamberwork and washing, and make herself generally useful. Call at No. 42 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear of private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable young woman as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., thoroughly; has unexceptionable recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; makes pastry, soups, jellys; game; will do the coarse washing. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., cottage house.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GERMAN girl to do general housework; best of reference. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Christie, between Bowery and Christie-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; wishes to go to Europe; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 123 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A PLAIN LAUNDRESS OR bundle washer, a situation in the City; good reference. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND pastry cook, a situation in City or country; understands soups, game, &c. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT WOMAN a situation as first-class cook and to wash and iron, or as laundress. Call or address FIDELITY, No. 69 6th-ave.; City or country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a small private family to do general housework; City references given. Call at No. 132 East 24th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl in a private family, or cook, washer and ironer in a boarding-house; best of City reference. Call at No. 91 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting thoroughly; has the best City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK; thorough washer, ironer, &c.; City or country; Protestant woman. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman (Scotch) as first-class cook in a good family. Call or address for two days at No. 209 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at 208 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook who thoroughly understands her business in a private family; City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 289 18th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; can furnish three years' reference from last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 103 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class nurse and seamstress or chamberwork; has the best of City references. Inquire at No. 364 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook and housekeeper, where a kitchen maid is kept; good reference. Address A. B., Peekskill Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Inquire of Mrs. Savage, at No. 215 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH WOman as cook. Call for two days at No. 308 3d-av., near 25th-st.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the large American Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages, &c., moderate, to suit the times.

AT AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATION.—Best place in City to procure first-class servants; American, English, Scotch; City or country. No. 364 6th-av., below 23d-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; best City and country reference. Call at No. 744 Broadway, in the harness-store, (Mr. Trainor's,) for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; left his last place on account of his employer selling out; best City and country reference. Address J. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN A SITuation as gardener; thoroughly understands the cultivation of hot and cold grapes, greenhouse flowers and vegetables. Address D. B. G., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man; no family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best references from the two last employers. Address J. W., at Elliott & Young's seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single young man; is sober, steady, and honest; would also assist in a garden; can milk or do general work; has good recommendations. Address O. W., Box No. 208, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN COACHMAN AND groom, with three years' reference from former employer, a situation; understands his business perfectly well, and can be seen at No. 121 Nassau-st., Room No. 13, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and farmer by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; the best of references given from his last place. Address E. D., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a single man; one that understands his business in all branches and is willing to make himself useful; the best of reference. Address M. D., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; is also a good gardener, and willing and hardy at anything; City or country. Can be seen at No 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION FOR a young man who is worthy of it. Address the private stable, No. 212 West 26th-st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man who thoroughly understands all branches of the business, viz.: hot and cold graperies, green-house laying out and making of new places; has been many years in the country; can give the best of references. Address M. W., Box No. 193 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION in the country as general man; is thoroughly accustomed to the care of horses, driving and milking; is a good plain gardener, and will make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place. Address B. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man, well experienced this 13 years; has the best of City and country recommendations; is sober, willing and steady; can do general work; also milk. Address P. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and gardener, with three years' reference from former employer; can milk; fully understands the care of a gentleman's place; will work for moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 121 Nassau-st., Room 13, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY one that understands his business in all the branches, and laying out of new places and draining; is middle-aged; has the best reference. Address M. D., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a man who understands his business in both branches, and laying out of new places; is middle-aged; will make himself useful. best of reference. Address M. H., Box 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a Protestant young man; understands his business; best of references; no objection to the country. Call on, or address for two days, W. H., Jackson's grocery, Fifth-av. Hotel.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN gardener; small family; would like to take hold of a small market farm on terms, or any gentleman's place, as he is well used to both. Address F. C., seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—BY A LANDSCAPE GARDENER and florist, knowing how to lay out gardens in the latest European style; well experienced in every branch of gardening, a situation. Call or address G., Henderson & Fleming's seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, SITUAtions by a man and his wife; the man as coachman, the woman as laundress; good references. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as gardener, who thoroughly understands it; willing to make himself generally useful; best of references can be given. Address T. H., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN A SITuation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; the best City reference given. Address M. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM BY A single, Protestant young man; City or country; best City reference. Address W. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by an active single man; will be found willing and obliging: the best City and country references. Address H. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

A SMART COACHMAN AND GROOM, 3 conductors, 4 salesmen, 2 drivers, 4 porters, man to take care of horses, salesmen, clerks and all out of employment, call early at No. 121 Nassau-st., Room No. 13. Employers furnished free. Please send in order before 4 o'clock P. M.

AT CARPENTER'S FIRST-CLASS EMPLOYMENT office, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., can be found constantly on hand capable male and female help; German, English, American and Irish, to suit all private families, boarding houses and hotels in City or country.

ALL WANTING CLERKS, SALESMEN, porters, watchmen, coachmen, grooms, bar-tenders, waiters, footmen, and every description of male help supplied, free of charge. HEALY, No. 534 Broadway.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH FIRST-class reference and good experience, a situation as book-keeper or assistant. Address till Sept. 1, W. J. P., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN OF GOOD ADdress to canvass in this City and Brooklyn for chromo-lithographic portraits of
EMINENT MEN OF AMERICA.
Apply to LYON & CO., No. 277 Hudson-st.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH FOUR TEAMS, to cart iron ore a distance of two miles from the mine to the railroad station; location on Harlem Railroad, some fifty miles from New-York; steady work for three or four months. Apply to BUSSING, CROOKER & CO., No. 32 Cliff-st.

WANTED—WELL-RECOMMENDED SERvants immediately, at good wages, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, cooks, washers and ironers and houseworkers. Apply at CARPENTER'S Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A MAN THOROUGHLY ACquainted with the boot and shoe jobbing business, capable of taking charge of stock, getting up bills, &c., can obtain a situation by calling at No. 19 Murray-st
HENRY G. BELL & CO.

WANTED—BY A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, a boy about 16 years of age: must be able to bale and mark goods. Address, with references and amount of salary required, which must be small, Box No. 1,901 Post-office.

WANTED—A GARDENER WHO UNDERstands his business, wishes a situation; thoroughly capable; married; no family; good reference. Address W. G., Box No. 207 *Times* office.

WANTED—A STEADY, INTELLIGENT BOY, 14 to 16 years, with first-class references, can find a permanent situation. Salary at first, $250 per annum. Address A. H., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WELL RECOMMENDED WOMAN as cook and to assist with washing; must be a good baker. Apply No. 438 5th-av.

WANTED—A BOY; AN HONEST, ACTIVE, intelligent lad; one who is well recommended and resides with his parents. Apply at No. 43 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN BETWEEN 18 AND 25 years; acquainted with the hat business. Inquire in the Hat store, French's Hotel.

CANVASSERS WANTED FOR THE MODERN MERCANTILE CALCULATOR. Young men of good address and who are expert at figures, with $10, can make a good living. Experienced persons preferred. Apply, between 2 and 5, at No. 13 Old-slip, back office, up stairs.

STATIONERY CLERK WANTED—ONE fully competent to take orders for blank books and lithographic work, and see that the work is properly executed, only need apply. Address H., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

BREWERY WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER is desirous of buying or renting a brewery of small capacity, complete or only the building; location below 40th-st. Address T. P. WHEELER, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A FURNITURE business in which $70,000 are now invested; location of factory (which is one of the best in this country) extremely favorable, with unusual facilities for manufacturing at a low cost. For a man of character and experience in the trade, having $30,000 to invest, an opportunity is offered of engaging in a well-established and profitable business. For further information address, with real signature, FURNITURE, Box No. 2,814 Post-office, New-York.

MANUFACTURER'S AGENCY.—THE sole agency of a manufacture (cash returns $60,000 per annum,) is open to parties of first-class standing. An advance, not exceeding $10,000, may be required, which will be secured by mortgage if desired. Address N. G. M., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE CHARLESTON HOTEL OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—In consequence of the death of one of the proprietors of this house, all the interest and estate of the lessees in this splendid and well-known establishment, situated in the commercial centre of business in Charleston, is offered for sale. Apply at Room 348 Metropolitan Hotel, or at the hotel in Charleston.

$12.500 CASH—AN ACTIVE MAN WANTed in an established business in a New-England city; ample security; large prospective income, and salary of $3,000 per year. Address W. G. B., Box No. 5,022 Post-office.

WANTED—GENERAL OR SPECIAL PARTner, with from $20,000 to $25,000; the business (manufacturing hardware) will bear the most rigid investigation. Address Box No. 5,838 Post-office, New-York.

TO CAPITALISTS.—TIN WARE AND LANTERN MANUFACTORY FOR SALE.—A good and safe investment; small amount required. Address W., No. 232 Water-st., third floor.

A PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE—USEFUL to the traveling public. Call on H. H. PEMBER, No. 586 6th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AN OIL REFINERY, with two stills, situate in South Brooklyn. Apply to LEWIS O. CORBET, No. 30 Pine-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COpartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of JOHN G. MOTT & SON, has been dissolved by the death of John G. Mott. The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partner, who will use the firm name in liquidation, and who will continue the business under the name of JOHN G. MOTT'S SON.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1867.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
one lock controlling four drawers.
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, Tiling, &c., at the warerooms of A. D. M. HOLBY, Nos. 372 and 374 Greenwich-st., including the largest assortment of fine statuary marble, Renaissant, Romanesque and other styles of drawing-room and Brocatella, Belgium and Pyrenees inlaid dining-room mantels in this City, offered at reduced prices, the subscriber retiring from the business.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEEK.

TARIFA	Saturday, Aug. 24
PALMYRA	Wednesday, Aug. 28

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River at noon on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

Rates of Passage—First cabin $110; steerage $30, currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 28
CITY OF ANTWERP	SATURDAY	Aug. 31
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Sept. 7
ETNA	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Sept. 14

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

NEBRASKA	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28
MANHATTAN	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11
MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Sept. 7
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, Sept. 21
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Oct. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine)
payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.

Taking passengers at the following rates:

From Antwerp—First Cabin	90 00
Steerage	40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms	$75—$90 00
Steerage	32 50

EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin....$170 | Steerage....$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

LONDON AND BREST.

The elegant British iron steamship,
WILLIAM PENN,
3,000 tons burden,
EDWIN BILLINGE, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 M.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

First Cabin	$110
Second Cabin	75
Steerage	30

Railroad tickets to Paris and excursion tickets, available for six months, at reduced rates.
For passage, apply to ROBT. N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

ERIN, HALL	SATURDAY, Aug. 31
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS	SATURDAY, Sept. 7
VIRGINIA, PROWSE	SATURDAY, Sept. 14
HELVETIA, THOMPSON	SATURDAY, Sept. 21

Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 35 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 14.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 28.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 12.

The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:

FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday, Aug. 31
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, Nov. 23

and every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.

FIRST-CLASS	$120
SECOND-CLASS	70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company,
INMAN LINE,
will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks, commencing with

CITY OF CORK	Sept. 7
KANGAROO	Oct. 5

Sailing from New-York:

CITY OF CORK	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2
KANGAROO	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30

From Pier No. 45 North River.
For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 28.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS	
Chief Cabin Passage	$145
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TRAVELERS FOR EUROPE CAN HAVE trunks, packages, valuables sent to or from any part of Europe at moderate charge, through the American European Express. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP
ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER,
will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Sept. 14, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $42.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
The BALTIC will follow on Sept. 28.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

NEW AND DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO ANTWERP.—The A 1 iron steamship CLEOPATRA, WM. DONALD, Commander, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, 17th August, from Pier No. 8 North River.
For freight or passage apply to CHRISTIAN BROS., No. 18 Exchange-place,
Or FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers, No. 15 South William-st.
To be followed by the steamer ACHILLES, WM. RICHES, Commander.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

AUG. 31—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.

SEPT. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.

SEPT. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. SEABURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer, Sept. 21, will connect closely with steamer CHINA from San Francisco, Oct. 14, for Yokohama and Hong Kong, and at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship
SAN FRANCISCO,
Capt. ELISHA HOWES,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on FRIDAY, Aug. 30, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
AMERICA,
Capt. E. WAKEMAN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received from MONDAY A. M. until FRIDAY, 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The well-known and popular side-wheel steamships of the above line will sail regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, G. W. PALMER, Master, Aug. 29.
MORRO CASTLE, GREENE, Master, Sept. 5.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to GEO B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

REGULAR LINE

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The fine steamship TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
Goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavacca without charge, and also to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, August 29.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Sept. 5.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, THURSDAY, Aug. 29,
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Sept. 5,
from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot, being a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. For Charleston, the Florida ports, and the South and Southwest. First Cabin passage $15. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Sept. 7, from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3 P. M.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEO. WASHINGTON will follow Sept. 7.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE,

WEST, NORTH AND EAST.
Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER FARE FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY, $1.

Schenectady	1 31	Saratoga	1 75
Fonda	1 89	Fort Edward	2 45
Utica	2 48	Whitehall	3 30
Rome	2 76	Rutland	4 00
Syracuse	3 54	Burlington	6 00
Rochester	5 30	North Adams	2 00
Lockport	6 35	St. Albans	7 25
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Buffalo	6 75	Montreal	9 75

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 27, 12 M.	

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, Aug. 27	12 M.	Tuesday, Aug. 27	3½ P. M.
Wed'sday, Aug. 28	3 P. M.	Wed'sday, Aug. 28	7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 29	3 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29	7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 30	3 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30	7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 31	3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 31	7 A. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BENJ. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. BENJ. M. SIMMONS, are now running on Long Island Sound, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.

These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters in the number and size of their state-rooms, and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled. State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office on the Pier. Also, tickets sold at the principal offices of Wescott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 985 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 4th-av. and 26th-st.; Hudson River Railroad, 9th-av. and 29th-st., and in Brooklyn, No. 269 Washington-st., City Hall-square. By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from the residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

THE STEAMER HELEN FOR SHREWSBURY.

Leave New-York, foot Chambers-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Saturday, will leave at 12 o'clock M., until further notice.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West, Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8¼, and 34th-st. at 8½ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A.M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A.M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. RUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO. Agents on Pier.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., (Saturdays only,) Farmingdale, train stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hempstead, Jerusalem and Farmingdale, on which day the Greenport Express will not stop at stations between Hunter's Point and Farmingdale.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.
To take effect Saturday, 17th. P. WHITE, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867.
8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Sussex R. R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.
11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:10, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 6:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.

3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS.—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of August: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and

LEAVE NEW-YORK ON

Tuesday, 27th, at 1 P. M.	Friday, 30th, at 10 A. M.
Wednesday, 28th, 1½ P. M.	Saturday, 31st, at 10 A. M.
Thursday, 29th, at 2 P. M.	

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

GREAT REDUCTION.—NOTICE TO OWNERS AND MASTERS OF STEAMERS.—The Robinson Patent Lock-up Safety Valve is now being sold below manufacturer's prices. Those wishing to purchase will please call at No. 260 West-st.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS clairvoyant, No. 230 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; tells the name and shows the likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated. Lucky numbers.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS past, present and future. No. 295 Mott-st., near Houston. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF NEW MATERIAL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General a large lot of new Quartermaster's stores and horse medicines will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Brevet Lieut.-Col. James M. Moore, Quartermaster U. S. A., on MONDAY, Sept. 2, commencing at 10 A. M., consisting in part of

108 lbs. ingot copper,	20 coal oil lamps,
575 coal oil burners,	5,000 table legs.
4,000 tin cups,	17,444 lbs. asst. iron nuts.
2,500 lbs. iron wire,	7,481 lbs. iron and copper rivets,
650 lbs. R. R. and other spikes,	14,648 handles, axe, pick, plane, &c.
108 carpenters', &c., clamps.	110 wagon saddletrees,
7,679 lbs. oil-tanned leather,	210 wrenches, Government pattern,
848 lbs. sole leather,	
2,463 lbs. oakum,	9 gang saws,
177 lbs. Mica,	244 yds. paper muslin,
216 lbs. packing hemp,	1,382 feet linen hose.
271 spools W. and B. thread,	200 feet gutta percha tubing.
8,100 feet coil chain,	

ALSO,

130 lbs. aloes,	30 lbs. iodide potassa,
100 lbs. calomel,	300 lbs. sulphate copper,
100 lbs. sugar lead,	100 lbs. alum,
548 lbs. sulphur,	382 lbs. glauber salts,
100 lbs. tartar emetic,	100 lbs. epsom salts,
75 lbs. corrosive sublimate,	100 lbs. nitrate potassa,
	56 lbs. cream tartar,

447 lbs. oils juniper, spike, amber, wintergreen, British, croton, hemlock, &c., &c.; 473 lbs. tinctures, lobelia, ginger, iodine, myrrh, hemlock, &c; red precipitate, spatulas, prescription scales, syringes, ointment, do. jars, &c., &c.

Catalogues of sale can be had upon application.
Terms: cash, in Government funds.
By order of Gen. C. H. TOMPKINS, Depot Quartermaster.
JAMES M. MOORE, Brevet Lieut.-Col., Q. M. in charge.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 15, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 207 North Main-st., St. Louis, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of army clothing and equipage:

72,000	Great Coats (Footmen's.)
58,000	Great Coats (Horsemen's.)
50,000	Uniform Hats.
50,000	Ostrich Feathers.
50,000	Hat Cords and Tassels (Blue.)
50,000	Forage Caps.
3,111	Uniform Frock Coats.
45,000	Uniform Jackets.
8,451	Veteran Reserve Jackets.
326	Knit Jackets.
18,630	Lined Sack Coats.
66,212	Unlined Sack Coats.
7,000	Overalls.
6,000	Stable Frocks.
83,425	Knit Shirts.
6,945	Knit Drawers.
20,000	Leather Neck-stocks.
1,000	Worsted Sashes.
282	pairs Boots.
16,653	pairs Bootees.
12,880	pairs Trousers, (Footmen's.)
15,606	pairs Trousers, (Horsemen's.)
50,000	Haversacks.
50,000	Knapsacks.
25,000	Rubber Blankets.
63,500	Woolen Blankets.
23,000	Pickaxes.
15,400	Pickax Handles.

These articles are all new and offer great inducements to dealers throughout the country.

A small quantity of damaged property will be sold at the same time and place.

Samples of all can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.

TERMS—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the ten per cent. deposited. By order of the Quartermaster-General,
JOHN F. RODGERS, Captain and Military Storekeeper.

B. H. KERR, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, to me directed, I will sell at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the corner of Front and Duval sts., Key West, the prize steamer PEARL, and machinery, as she lies on a bank, about two miles from the harbor of Key West.

Also, the tackle, apparel and equipment of said vessel.

The PEARL is a Clyde-built side-wheel iron steamer, 182 feet long, 19 feet 6 inches beam, 168 tons, gross; 73 tons, net, British measurement; has double inclined low-pressure engines, two cylinders each, 40 inches in diameter, 50 in stroke, 120 horse power; two tubular boilers; shaft 9½ inches in diameter; wheels 24 feet—patent feathering buckets.
G. D. ALLEN,
U. S. Marshal Southern District of Florida.
KEY WEST, Aug. 14, 1867.

FIFTY-THIRD AUCTION SALE.

75,000
TONS SCRANTON COAL,
ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28, 1867.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1867.

The DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-street, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, at 12 o'clock noon.

SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS of fresh-mined coal, from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of September, 1867.

Also, at the same time and place,
TEN THOUSAND TONS,
deliverable at Washington, N. J.

Terms—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, if required, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE TO CLOSE AN UNDIVIDED INTEREST OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN, FRONTING ON THE EAST RIVER, TOGETHER WITH BULKHEAD, PIERS AND WATER RIGHTS, SITUATE BETWEEN WALL AND FULTON-ST. FERRIES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction to the highest bidder, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Aug. 29, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., the following described real estate, viz.:

FIRST.—The stores known as "Robert's Wall-street Stores," A, B, C, D, the lot being 234 feet front on the river, with an average depth from the bulkhead of 207 feet to Furman-st., together with the bulkhead and water right in front thereof.

SECOND.—The store known as "Robert's Wall-street Store," E, the lot having a front on the river of 106 feet and 240 feet deep to Furman-st., with the pier in front thereof, 2½x250 feet.

THIRD.—The lease of the adjoining stores known as "Robert's Wall-street Stores," F, G, H, I, J, with the two piers in front thereof.

FOURTH.—The lease of the stores Nos. 60 and 62 Atlantic Dock.

FIFTH.—The lease of the office on the second floor of No. 105 Front-st., New-York.

The property can be seen by applying on the premises, and maps, with full information, can be had at the office of Messrs. Robert & Co., No. 105 Front-st., or at the auctioneer's office.

The tools and implements will be sold at the Wall-st. stores on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865 at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. jel-lawtojy26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867. feb1-lawtomh28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867. mh29-lawtomy30

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867. my30-lawtoau29

FOR SALE—TWO DOGS—A SETTER AND a pointer, well broke. Inquire at Yard, House No. 278 3d-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, Aug. 27, at 11½ o'clock, within the store:
200 boxes fresh Messina lemons, landing ex *Saxonia* from Liverpool.
64 half chests fresh Lisbon lemons.
19 chests fresh Naples lemons, landing ex *City of Antwerp* from Liverpool.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH VELVET, brocatel and delaine window-curtains, parlor suites, gilt mantel and pier mirrors, office furniture, &c. MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

NOTICE.—The Board of Audit, created for the adjustment of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to Jan. 1, 1867, against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, do hereby appoint WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, 1867, at No. 19 Chatham-st., in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, where and when the said Board will proceed with the hearing in Open Board of the matters of such claims.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, President.
THOMAS COLGAN, Clerk.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

NOTICE.—The Board of Audit, created for the adjustment of all legal or equitable claims and accounts outstanding prior to Jan. 1, 1867, against the County of New-York, do hereby appoint WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, 1867, at No. 19 Chatham-st., in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, where and when the said Board will proceed with the hearing in open board of the matters of such claims.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, President.
THOMAS COLGAN, Clerk.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For building sewer in 1st-av., between 74th and 79th sts., with branches.

2d. For building sewers in Monroe and Henry sts., between Pike and Rutgers sts., and Henry-st., between Catharine and Market sts.

3d. For building sewers in Houston-st., between Thompson and Laurens sts., and Commerce, between Barrow and Bedford sts.; Cornelia-st., between Bleecker and 4th-sts.; Leroy-st., between St. Luke's-place and Bedford-st.; Hudson and Greenwich sts., between West 10th and Hammond sts.; Bleecker-st., between Hammond and Bank sts.

4th. For building receiving basins and culverts at northwest corner of 1st-av. and 45th-st.; northwest corner of 8th-av. and 54th-st.; southeast corner of Broadway and 59th-st.; northwest corner of 7th-av. and 32d-st., and southeast corner of 8th-av. and 32d-st.

5th. For flagging the southwest corner of 27th-st. and 2d-av.

6th. For setting curb and gutter and flagging 92d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st. The west side of 1st-av. and both sides of 2d-av., from 74th to 79th sts.; also all the lots on all the blocks lying between 73th and 78th sts. and the 1st and 2d avs.; both sides of 78th-st. from 1st to 3d avs.; also the east side of 3d-av. from 77th to 79th sts.

2d. Both sides of Henry-st. between Pike and Rutgers sts. and between Catharine and Market sts.; also both sides of Monroe-st. between Pike and Rutgers sts.

3d. Both sides of Houston-st. between Thompson and Laurens sts.; also both sides of Commerce-st. between Barrow and Bedford sts.; also both sides of Cornelia-st. between Bleecker and 4th sts.; also both sides of Leroy-st. between St. Luke's-place and Bedford-st.; also both sides of Hudson-st. between West 10th and Hammond sts.; also both sides of Greenwich-st. between Hammond and Perry sts.; also both sides of Bleecker-st. between Hammond and Bank sts.

4th. The north side of 45th-st. between 1st and 2d avs.; also the north side of 54th-st. and the south side of 55th-st. between 8th and 9th avs., and the west side of 8th-av. between 54th and 55th sts.; also the south side of 59th-st. and the east side of Broadway, to the extent of half the block from the southeast corner of Broadway and 59th-st.; also the west side of 7th-av. between 32d and 33d sts.; also the south side of 32d-st. between 7th and 8th avs.

5th. Four lots on westerly side of 2d-av., commencing at the southwest corner of 2d-av.

6th. Both sides of 92d-st., from 1st to 2d avs.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, Aug. 23, 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 1867.

ON THE PETITION OF HENRY WATERMAN, of Hudson, New-York, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 15th day of November, 1853, and reissued the 9th day of July, 1867, for an improvement in Safety-valves for Locomotive Engines for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 15th day of November, 1867, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 28th day of October next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed, by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Times*, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK (comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York), No. 61 Chambers-street.

ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-street, daily (Sundays excepted), commencing on the second day of August ensuing and ending on the second day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
Dated New-York, July 15, 1867.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—SALE OF PROPERTY FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for unpaid taxes for the year 1863 and for regular rents for Croton water for the year 1862, will take place at auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the fourteenth day of November next, at twelve o'clock noon, and continue from day to day until the whole of said property shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the property so to be sold for unpaid taxes and Croton water rents is published once a week in the New-York *Daily Tribune*, a newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.
By order of R. B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application has been made to the GUYANDOTTE LAND COMPANY for the issue of duplicate certificates of the capital stock of said Company in place of the following certificates, lost or destroyed:
Certificate No. 17, for 400 shares, issued to Henry P. Wilson Jan. 11, 1855.
Certificate No. 18, for 300 shares, issued to Philip L. Freneau Jan. 11, 1855.
Certificate No. 19, for 200 shares, issued to William A. Stebbins Jan. 11, 1855.
Certificate No. 38, for 38 shares, issued to Edgar J. Bartow Aug. 31, 1855.
JULY 23, 1867. LYMAN DENISON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.

The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:

Resolved, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for; that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or of any dealers who do not conform to these requirements; that they should go into effect when the new crop came into market in the Fall.

IN THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE on Militia of the Constitutional Convention it is recommended that the elective rights of regimental field officers as they now exist be withdrawn, and that brigade commanders shall be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief.

This action is almost identical with that attempted at the last meeting of the Legislature and which was deemed so obnoxious by the National Guard throughout the State.

Every member of the National Guard, whether officer or private, is deeply interested in the preservation of the elective system and of keeping a door open for himself through which he may obtain that reward by promotion at the hands of his fellow-guardsmen to which by his soldierly qualities he may be entitled, and it should not be lost sight of that the withdrawal of the elective rights from regimental field officers creates a precedent for the same withdrawal being extended throughout the other grades. A meeting of officers will be held on Tuesday evening, Aug. 27, at 8 o'clock, at the Armory of the Twelfth Regiment (by permission,) corner 4th-st. and Broadway, at which all who are opposed to the above change of system are invited to be present.
(Signed) LLOYD ASPINWALL,
Brigadier-General,
President State Military Association.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1867.

TO THE EXEMPT FIREMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—The undersigned hereby give notice that they have at their disposal two free scholarships in the University of this city, to be filled by the sons of exempt firemen. Applications will be received until September 10. For further particulars apply to
DAVID WALKER, No. 415 Canal-st.
JOHN M. COSTA, No. 115 Nassau-st.
WM. HITCHMAN, No. 17 East 85th-st.
PETER MASTERSON, cor. 7th-av. and West 59th-st.
School Committee Board of Trustees.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING of Patterns, Sept. 2, of all the new and desirable styles for ladies and children's dress for the Fall and Winter, 1867-8, at Nos. 473 and 831 Broadway, New-York, No. 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, and all the other branches, on MONDAY, Sept. 2, will present at this Fall opening the most brilliant display and extensive assortment of new shapes and designs for ladies' and children's dress ever exhibited.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1867.

IN VIEW OF THE TERRIBLE RAVAGES the yellow fever is now making in Galveston, the undersigned beg to say that they will with pleasure take charge of any contributions for relief of the consequent suffering, and will remit the same to the Galveston Howard Association for distribution.
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSAL.—TRUNKS, bags, &c., for European and American travel; elegant morocco, shopping, toilet and traveling bags. JOHN CATTNACH, manufacturer and importer, corner Broadway and Wall-st. and No. 700 Broadway.

FOR SALE—1,000 STRAWBERRY PLANTS, Downer's Prolific, set August, 1866, corner Ashburton and Vineyard avs., Yonkers.
J. URQUHART, Room No. 13, No. 57 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
MR. G. L. FOX,
supported by the
TALENTED PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
in the comic fairy pantomime,
MOTHER GOOSE AND HER GOLDEN EGG.
To be seen at all hours,
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
TEN GREENLAND SEA LEOPARDS,
THREE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
Every evening and Saturday Matinee. Worrell Sisters' New-York Theatre.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
THE GREAT RAILROAD SCENE! A wondrous stage effect. Every night and Saturday Matinee. NEW-YORK THEATRE—728 Broadway.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
THE PIERS OF THE CITY AND HUDSON RIVER BY STARLIGHT! Dances and eccentric musical medley by "the lost tribes." NEW-YORK THEATRE.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT
Has been witnessed and pronounced by thousands to be the most interesting, exciting and truthful drama of the times. Played every night and Saturday matinee at the WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
THE TOMBS POLICE COURT! One of the most novel and amusing trial scenes ever realized. Every night and Saturday matinee. New-York Theatre.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE—728 BROADWAY.
The great sensation success of the Summer, MR. AUGUSTIN DALY'S picturesque drama of life and love:

UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT

Every night and Saturday matinee. With Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. Skerrett, J. K. Mortimer, A. H. Davenport, C. T. Parsloe, James Dunn, &c.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
FOURTH WEEK!
Overwhelming success of
THE INCOMPARABLE LOTTA.
A GENUINE FUROR!
CROWDED HOUSES!!
SONGS, DANCES and SCENES ENCORED,
And early every night the triumphant bulletin of
"STANDING-ROOM ONLY."
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
John Brougham's great dramatization of
DICKENS' "OLD CURIOSITY SHOP,"
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS.
LITTLE NELL, } LOTTA
THE MARCHIONESS, }
Incidental to the piece a scene of stirring and diversified interest representing
AN ENGLISH FAIR.
Patrons will greatly subserve their convenience and avoid the nightly rush around the Box-office, by
SECURING SEATS IN ADVANCE.

MR. WALLACK
having purchased from the author, Mr. T. W. Robertson, the exclusive right of production of his last successful comedy of
"CASTE,"
in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn; he has much pleasure in announcing its three first representations in this country, at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN,
on the evenings of
MONDAY, SEPT. 2,
TUESDAY, SEPT. 3,
and WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4.
The piece will be presented with appropriate scenery and appointments, and the parts will be sustained by the principal members of Mr.
WALLACK'S COMPANY.
Box office open WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM,

Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
ANOTHER WEEK.
Fifth and positively last week in New-York of Fulton and Maeder's great sensational Drama of
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER!
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER!
A most exciting, interesting and powerful drama.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER!
Nightly witnessed by large and delighted audiences.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER!
The greatest success of the season.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER!
Ruins of Yarborough Tower by moonlight.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER!
EVERY NIGHT, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES.
FARO, ROULETTE AND KENO!

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents.
LAST WEEK OF THE FLORENCES.
LAST WEEK OF CASTE,
and the great distribution of characters.
FRIDAY—Farewell Benefit of
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
SATURDAY—LAST CASTE MATINEE.
MONDAY, Sept. 2—EDWIN FORREST.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET....PROPRIETOR
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, AUG. 27, AT 8.

1.	Overture—"Ruy Blas"	Mendelssohn
2.	Waltz—"Court Ball Dances"	Lanner
3.	Polka Mazurka—"Arm-in-Arm Polka—"Gnome"	Strauss
4.	Ballet de la Reine de Saba	Gounod
5.	Adagio molto—Allegro con brio	(Symphony No. 2)
6.	Larghetto	Beethoven
7.	Reigen and Furientanz—"Orpheus"	Gluck
8.	Finale—"Lohengrin" (II.)	Wagner
9.	Overture—"Poet and Peasant"	Suppe
10.	Romance—"L'Eclair"	Halevy
11.	Waltz—"From the Mountains"	Strauss
12.	Quadrille—"La Vie Parisienne"	Offenbach

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

(Formerly Edward Mollenhauer's Musical Conservatory)
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.; No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1867.

The best professors in Europe and America are engaged, and the price of instruction so regulated that the immense advantages of the institution will be available to all.

The subscription books are now open at the offices of the Conservatory.

For full particulars see circulars.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, } Musical
A. F. LEJEAL, } Directors.
HENRY MOLLENHAUER,
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.
N. B.—The great Rubenslund is engaged as Professor.

GREAT ATTRACTION AT IRVING HALL.—THE LAST GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT OF THE SEASON will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 29, 1867. Mr. ALFRED PRINCE, the great Buffo Comique and Mimic, in conjunction with the NEW-YORK GLEE UNION, E. and B. MOLLENHAUR, Cornet and Violin Soloists, and Mrs. GEORGIE SHEPPARD, Soprano. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 precisely. Secured seats $1; admission 50c. Tickets to be had at all music stores.
MORTON & PRINCE, Managers.

ADELAIDE RISTORI.—SEASON, 1867-1868. THEATRE FRANCAIS. Sole Lessee and Director—J. GRAU. Opening Night, MONDAY, Sept. 16. Full particulars in future advertisement.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL.

KINDT & MANZ

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 865 BROADWAY,
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

IMPORTANT FOR BUYERS AND HIRERS OF PIANOS.
FOR SALE.
SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, LOUIS XIV. STYLE.
WORTH $450, WILL BE SOLD
BY MONTHLY PAYMENT OF $4 50.

The Brooklyn Musical Instrument Saving and Loan Society, chartered by the State, is now three years in successful operation, and distributes Pianos among its members at the above rates.

The Society have so far distributed over one hundred Pianos, and they have given universal satisfaction. The Pianos are to be seen, and further information will be given, at the offices of the Society, No. 367 Fulton-st., under the Park Theatre. Letters to be directed to the Secretary, H. GOLDSMITH, at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GERARD WILLETT, Prest. WM. KRAFT, Treas.
RUDOLPH FULLGRAFF, Vice-President.
H. GOLDSMITH, Secretary.
D. S. S. GUY. CH. FIELD.
Dr. F. BOND. Dr. H. MEDLER.
A. KURTH. FR. DEPFUHL.
N. H. DAVIS.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $300. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

$50 TO $600.—THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes in the City to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

BRANCH MUSIC AND PIANO WAREROOMS.—Pianos, $275 to $800. Melodeons, $67 to $550. Pianos and melodeons to let. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, 2d door above 25th-st.

JENNYS & SON, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 263 East 21st-st.—The instruments of this firm are unsurpassed, and as a first-class Piano are, in price, the most reasonable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED teacher of music, Latin and French, in a Seminary; will play organ; also furnish piano. Address MUSIC, No. 14 Vesey-st., for one week.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.

RIBBONS, LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
KID GLOVES, &c.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

EITHER STORE—20,000 YARDS SPLENDID YARD-WIDE MUSLINS ONLY 12½c. 20,000 YARDS ALMOST LIKE WAMSUTTAS, 18c. AUCTION LOTS POORER GOODS, 6c., 8c., 9c., and 10c. Buy Muslins of us and save 6c. and 8c. a yard. IMMENSE LOTS AUCTION DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c., at half price. GOOD GINGHAMS, 10c. ALL 12½c. PRINTS, 8c. FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st., and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FRENCH THEATRE.

ENGLISH TRAGEDY.
T. B. PUGH....Lessee and Manager
SECOND WEEK.
UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH!
MRS. F. W. LANDER
in her magnificent impersonation of
ELIZABETH,
QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
THIS EVENING.
MR. JAS. H. TAYLOR....as.......EARL OF ESSEX
and an
ADMIRABLE COMPANY.
EMPHATIC INDORSEMENT
BY THE WHOLE OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.

From the Herald.
Mrs. Lander has in her rendering of Elizabeth added new lustre to the honors which have heretofore graced her career. We pronounce it equal to that of Ristori, perhaps superior in many points.

From the Times.
Mrs. Lander's acting is simply admirable.

From the Tribune.
Mrs. Lander's Queen Elizabeth is a noble impersonation.

From the World.
Mrs. Lander's personation of the title role reveals a very elevated order of dramatic talent.

From the Evening Post.
With the fidelity of a true artist, Mrs. Lander gives her conception of Elizabeth's life a central consistency, which of itself should place her high among the world's best actresses.

From the Express.
Nowhere was the actress untrue to her conception of the part, or exaggerated in her impersonation.

From the Leader.
Seldom as we feel inclined to apply the word genius to our estimate of an artist's theatrical success, in this instance we are obliged to do so.

From the Citizen.
It would be difficult to find qualities more happily wedded to the idiosyncracies of the difficult, and at times, embarrassing, character of Elizabeth.

From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.
To the student of history it seems as though Mrs. Lander had stepped in form from the pages of history, the *Elizabeth* of our understanding in look, manner and costume.

From the New-York Courier.
It is a most admirably conceived and thoroughly rendered picture; an evidence of both the genius and skill of the artist, and of that perfect tact which makes art conceal art.

From the Atlas.
The part of *Elizabeth* is now to thousands of Americans what it never was before, intelligible and complete.

From the New-York Dispatch.
Let it be sufficient to say that her Elizabeth was a triumph. She gives the character the full swing of varied emotion which the Italian writer has displayed so much skill in indicating, and has added another, and the greenest leaf to the wreath of laurel she has so long worn.

From the Sunday Times.
"Elizabeth" has been played here during the week, and to increasingly large audiences. The performance is throughout one of remarkable merit.

From the Mercury.
Her performance is that of a thorough artiste. She does not lose a point; nor does she fail in making those she attempts. Her death scene is a great performance.

From the Daily News.
The most careful study is evinced in all her personations.

POPULAR SCALE OF PRICES.

Admission	75 cents		
Reserved seats in Parquette and Private Boxes	$1 50		
Private Boxes	$6 00	Proscenium Boxes	10 00
Dress Circle	75 cents	Family Circle	50 cents

The Box offices at Chickering's, No. 652 Broadway, W. Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; Ruhlmann's, No. 112 Broadway, and the French Theatre, open every day at 9 o'clock A. M., where seats may be secured FIVE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
In order to accommodate the patrons of the French Theatre during Mrs. Lander's engagement, arrangements have been made for omnibuses to run every five minutes from the corner of Union-square and Broadway to the theatre, from 7 to 8 o'clock P. M., free of charge.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 27.
THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.

24th-st. and 5th-av.
Lessee and Manager....Mr. C. H. GARLAND
GRAND OPENING
FOR FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
On MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1867,
of the justly celebrated
BURLESQUE AND VAUDEVILLE COMPANY,
Comprising the following named dramatic artists:
Mr. M. W. LEFFINGWELL, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN,
Miss MILLIE SACKETT, Mrs. LEFFINGWELL,
Miss LENA EDWIN, Miss MARY MADDERN,
Miss ALICE VANE, Miss KATE HOWARD,
Mr. SOL SMITH, Mr. M. B. PIKE,
Mr. EUGENE EBERLEY, Mr. J. B. McCLOSKEY,
A full and efficient orchestra under the direction of Mons. NAPOLEON GILLES.
Machinist....Mr. NELSON WALDREAN.
Full particulars of opening pieces in future announcements.

"DANDY PAT," GREAT IRISH SONG AND dance, 35c.; "PRETTY LITTLE SARAH," 35c.; Schottische, 25c.; "Juliana Phebiana Constantina Brown," 25c.; for violin, 15c each, mailed free.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery, and No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE HOP—WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 28. THURSDAY, the 29th, the trial will take place and the prizes be presented to those who have learned to swim during the season. Steamboat *Matteawan* leaves Barclay-st. at 4 P. M.; Keyport at 7 A. M. Fare 40 cents.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all diseases of a private character. Those who are suffering from GONORRHŒA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic-viscera. Sores and ulcers of all kinds skillfully treated. Dr. GRINDLE can cure worse cases of private diseases, and in less time than any other can. Hundreds, yes, thousands, who have gone down to premature graves, might now be living if they had consulted Dr. GRINDLE at first. Our treatment and the rapid cures prove the above assertion. Victims of misplaced confidence should certainly call. Sufferers from Nervousness, Physical Incapacity, Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, may rely on the most honorable, scientific and confidential treatment. Sores and ulcers quickly healed, and the last vestige of disease eradicated from the system. Call on or address Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts. Chemical and microscopical examination of the urine daily.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Be wise in time. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 STANTON-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Call on or address Dr. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Advice at all hours free of charge.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 182 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATION FREE—Dr. Severius, from the Medical Colleges of London and Paris, guarantees to cure all private diseases of the most stubborn kind, rapidly and without injury to the constitution. Highest testimonials.
Dr. SEVERIUS, No. 118 Rivington-st.
Consultations on Sundays.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. LAMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. Paris, London and New-York *Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide*, on his special treatment of local, constitutional and nervous diseases, strictures, fistula, piles, &c. $1 50. Sent postpaid.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and consultation gratis.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

From the Special Correspondent of the New-York Times.

On Shipboard, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

I passed the months of May, June and July in the States of Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, and South Carolina. I traveled quite extensively through these States, and obtained a pretty close view of Southern society, and perhaps a franker expression of Southern opinion than is commonly had by casual visitors. I may add that I was everywhere treated with kindness and cordiality.

It is impossible for any one who is penetrated with the American spirit not to feel hopeful for his country, and hence we must believe that, spite of much which is now dark and discouraging, all will yet be well with the South and with the North.

To this end there are influences at work more potential than the wit or will of man. Restoration, reconstruction, effective, final, will not be accomplished by *legislation*. What avails the leech's art if the remedial powers of nature aid not? But deeper agencies are in operation, and new ideas are shaping themselves on the lines of new material interests and new institutions.

Civil war is fierce, but its wounds, perhaps, heal sooner than those inflicted by foreign conquest. It was observed that even the few years of Cromwell's Protectorate, though following the bitterest of intestine struggles, and filled, too, with confiscations and decimations of the vanquished, sufficed in a great degree to reconcile the warring classes. People who are mutually dependent in respect of material interests cannot keep up a perpetual feud. Indeed, you already see in the practical relations of life as much harmony as could be expected. Northern men are heartily welcomed as settlers throughout the South, and though the women still keep up a good deal of social ostracism, this is gradually breaking down. The people are peaceable and submissive under military rule, and, spite of many malcontents, reconstruction will be pushed to a successful result.

Even the material recuperation has been astonishing, and this will greatly help. The rapidity with which countries recover from a state of devastation is a phenomenon that has often excited wonder, but it is one which political economy readily explains. For what is destroyed by the enemy would have been destroyed in a little time by the inhabitants themselves; the wealth which they so rapidly reproduce, would have needed to be reproduced, and would have been reproduced in any case, and probably in as short a time: nothing is changed, except that during the reproduction they have not the advantage of consuming what had been produced previously. It is thus that the kindly *vis medicatrix naturæ* intervenes to heal the scars of war. I saw great tracts of country which, though but three years ago wasted by fire and sword, are now laughing with plenty. The rabbits are housing themselves in the shell-craters on the fields of Fredericksburgh and Shiloh. For five hundred miles over the track of Sherman to the sea I passed over the belts of corn and cotton, luxuriantly growing—the rich assurance of both food and money. I saw the ripened and the ripening harvests, and those who, a little while ago, formed the cohorts of Lee and Johnston, peacefully tilling the soil under the protection of the flag and laws of the Union.

Well, with such beginning as this, one may patiently await those moral and intellectual and social transformations that are surely coming about. With the tyranny of institutionalism destroyed at the South, there will gradually grow up a harmony of interest and a harmony of conviction between the South and the North. Both will agree on those grand fundamentals that constitute the American Idea.

Then, perhaps, we may by and by carry a better spirit into the work of reconstruction. If we consider our own shortcomings a little more, we may consider those of the South a little less. I am sure the Southern people, chastened and softened by suffering and sorrow, are in a mood peculiarly open to *kindness*. I do not mean that we should exercise that mistaken kindness that would jeopard justice. The great measures to which the nation has been providentially led up must be assured for ever; but this may not be found incompatible with a fraternal spirit. It is a great misfortune that the work of reconstruction, which needed on both sides the calmest judgment and coolest temper, has been carried on, to a large measure, under the influence of extraneous issues. Take, for instance, the quarrel between the two branches of the Government. The President has had his "policy," and the Congress its; and they have wrangled over the South as did Greeks and Trojans over the body of Achilles. It was doubtless highly important to decide this dispute; but very unfortunate that the South should have been made the victim. Under the heat and irritation engendered by this quarrel some disabilities have been imposed that are hindering rather than helping reconstruction. Let us hope these may be remedied. We may well, in the work of reconstruction, bear in mind that fine maxim of Burke, and be guided not by what the lawyers tell us we *may* do, but by what our hearts tell us we *ought* to do. Finally, we may leave many things to time and the operation of natural causes.

In the lines of development on which the South of the future is shaping itself, material agencies must play a great part. The simple form of industry will be replaced by the complex. For the first time the people are beginning to appreciate the value of those vast, but unused, resources which nature has given them as a heritage and a possession. Instead of seeking their fortunes exclusively along the line of a cotton or tobacco row, they commence to realize what manufactures, mines and the varied forms of industry can do for them. Northern skill, enterprise and capital are also already doing much in the initiative of this movement. I found an unexpectedly large number of Northern men already established in the South, and saw and heard of many more that have been down there to spy out the land with the view of settlement or investment.

It is one of the numerous fallacies that formerly obtained regarding the South that those States are in a tropical climate. Half a million soldiers that campaigned from the Ohio to the Gulf know that this is a fiction. The isothermal from Charleston to Vicksburgh is essentially the line of the northern shores of the Mediterranean—the seat of Greece and Italy, and the most powerful Empires of the antique world. For all agricultural labors no climates could be more delightful than those of Tennessee or Georgia or the Carolinas or Alabama. Of their attractions, as regards fertility of soil, &c., I need not speak. I suppose the returns for investments reach three or four fold those obtained from farming in the North. I made careful inquiry in regard to the price of land, and though I do not find that it has, as is commonly supposed, fallen below what it was before the war, yet it is very cheap. It has frequently been a matter of wonder that the value of Southern lands was so much less than those of the North; but the explanation is simple. Formerly, wealth was in *labor*, not in land; in the new order, it will be transferred to the soil. With the restoration of the Union, Southern lands will, in four years, quadruple in value.

This material transformation is destined to revolutionize the habits and thoughts and aspirations of the Southern people. With diversity of interest comes, of course, diversity of opinion and sentiment. That bane of our politics for two generations past, a united South, is henceforward an impossibility, and new affinities and laws will marshal the States in a new order and harmony. Nor will its bearing on the common prosperity of the South and the country be less marked. It is not a matter of doubt, but a thing of sure inference, that the mere substitution of free for slave labor will, as a question of augmented wealth and invigorated industry, far more than compensate for the losses incurred in the war. The census of 1860 exhibits our increase of population from 1790 to 1860 at 35.59 per cent., and of our wealth 126.45. Now, if we should increase the wealth of the country only one-tenth in the next ten years by the disappearance of Slavery, (far below the results of the census,) then the effect of such increase would be to make our wealth in 1870, instead of $36,593,450,585, more than $1,600,000,000 greater. In other words, the substitution of free for slave labor will cause an addition to our national wealth vastly exceeding the public debt of the country, and soon leave us much richer than before the rebellion.

It is now in order for me to speak of public opinion at the South. How much depends on this will be apparent if we reflect that from the nature of our institutions no reconstruction can be efficacious till the Southern people come to *think* aright. When a prince subdues a revolt within his realm the settlement is simple. He has little to do with the views or wishes of his subjects. It is with him *sic volo, sic jubeo*. But in the organism of our society, which is vital in all its parts, the temper, the disposition, the convictions of the sometime rebellious population become of prime and paramount importance. Well, in a general way, I may say that though Southern opinion is yet far from healthy, it is nevertheless aglow with real progress.

The Southern whites may be divided on the question of reconstruction into three classes:

1. Those who reject reconstruction on principle.
2. Those who accept reconstruction on principle.
3. Those who either accept or reject reconstruction *sans* principle.

The first class embraces a large part of the ablest men of the South, including many politicians, lawyers and old-time "aristocrats." They were State sovereignty men and believers in the right of secession. Any number of them were not in favor of secession, and, on the contrary, thought it a great political blunder; but, nevertheless, believed in the *right* of secession.

They now wish restoration on the old basis, with the exception, of course, of Slavery. While the States are excluded, they are unwilling to consider any conditions. They rejected the Constitutional Amendment. They hold the doctrine that, without the limitations imposed on the Central Government by State rights, it runs inevitably into despotism. Those of them who register—and most of them that can will—will do so for the purpose of voting against a Convention.

They say that should the Southern whites vote for a Convention, that would be to acquiesce in what is done, and that no matter what might be the result they would be powerless—the very doctrine of State rights would be quoted against them; but if they stand aloof, they, the "body politic proper," put themselves in an attitude of protest against this thing, and when the ruin of the present system comes about, legislation may annul what legislation has enacted. They say that even if in other respects they could accept the terms of Congress, their honor engages them to stand by their fellow-citizens whom Congress has deprived of their political privileges—they will not, to benefit themselves, aid in proscribing men who were no worse rebels than they.

Many of them declare they are willing to see the present system have a fair and generous trial, but they are perfectly convinced it must break down. They all anticipate a war of races—a conflict in which whites and blacks will end by invoking some military man to come in and save them from each other's fury. They believe that already liberty in the United States is dead.

The second class is a very interesting one. They are much more numerous than the casual observer would conceive. In the main, they held, before the war the same political creed as the first class; but the war educated them. They have come to accept the American idea. They illustrate the doctrine of political regeneration, and whereas, before they were blind, now they see. Their very adhesion in former times to the doctrine of secession and State sovereignty inclines them to the position that their States are in the condition of conquered territories, subject to treatment under international law and the will of the conqueror. A good many think Congress is rather hard on them; but they are willing to take the best they can get. Some of them, since the final rigorous definition of the Military Bill by Congress, waver a little, but they will end by accepting the situation.

In this class we are to include hundreds of thousands of soldiers, sensible, practical men, the hope of the South. It also numbers a good many whom the little experiment of the Confederacy (whose real history, when written, will astonish the world,) first taught a realizing sense of the benefits of the Union.

The only drawback to the efficiency of this class is a certain amount of social and conventional timidity, which causes them to withhold the thought that is in them. But this is for the moment merely. They are essentially men of independence, and will make themselves felt at the proper time..

The third class is of course by far the most numerous. It includes most of the nineteen-twentieths of the Southern population who never owned a slave. A large proportion of them can neither read nor write.

These people, whether they favor reconstruction or reject it, do so without principle. Where, from one circumstance or another, they still come under the influence of their old political leaders, they reject reconstruction. Otherwise, they acquiesce, as do most men in what they regard as the inevitable. But as in the mass of mankind the self-regarding principle rules supreme, this class tends to become more and more detached from its old political leaders, for they perceive that these can now do nothing for them, whereas they believe they have something to gain by siding with the Republicans. Many fancy that the triumph of the Radicals will secure land to the landless.

This class, notwithstanding life-long bitter prejudices against the blacks, seems to affiliate readily enough politically with the negro element.

There now remains to be considered that riddle misread of all men—the negro. How many surprises has he given the South and us all!

When the war was over the question, "What shall we do with the blacks?" agitated the whole country. The very fact that the negro had been held to work all his life under compulsion, was taken as an indication that under freedom he would *not* work and would become an unmanageable and unendurable burden on the community. This anticipated evil found expression, on the part of the South, in the negro codes—a system of legislation next only in infamy to Slavery itself. The establishment of the Freedmen's Bureau, an institution which, in spite of some attendant evils, has been of incalculable benefit to the South, happily broke this up, and the blacks were left free to choose their own employers. Well, to the joy of his friends and the discomfiture of his enemies the negro became an industrious laborer. It is true things did not work very smoothly the first year, but they were a great deal better the second, and this year the demonstration of the industry and fidelity of the colored class is complete. Throughout the South there is only one answer to the question as to how the negroes are doing: "Very well; better than could have been expected; better than ever before"—variant in form, but so strong in its cumulative evidence as to leave no doubt in the mind of any dispassionate observer.

Then there came that severer test to the negro—he was made a citizen. This was a measure the wisdom of which was gravely doubted by the majority, even of those who really wished well to the colored man. I confess that when I went South I believed the enfranchisement of the blacks would prove a mistake; but I very soon perceived that it was at least a *necessity*. And, indeed, I have seen no fair-minded Southerner who does not admit that when the negro was deprived of the protection of his master it was absolutely necessary he should have that other protection which comes from the possession of political rights. But here again a pleasant surprise met us. To justify the faith reposed in him, the colored man began eagerly to fit himself by education for citizenship. The progress in this regard has been most astonishing. Not only are the children being taught, but adults show a passionate hunger for learning; and if an educational qualification had been required for voting, I believe that before the next election there would hardly have been a black man in the South that would not have been able to read and write. I must add that equally gratifying has been the improvement in morals—in honesty, truthfulness and chastity.

It is hardly necessary to say that the blacks are politically *radical* to a man. If there was at one time a notion on the part of the white "Conservatives" that they would be able to control the negro vote, this has completely vanished. He is proof against both menace and blandishment, and grasps the ballot as a sacred thing—"a pearl richer than all his tribe."

Driven from his every position, the Southern malcontent takes refuge in the "last ditch," whence he sends forth a doleful cry of a "war of races." But there will be no "war of races." That there will be trouble and turmoil here and there may well be imagined, for in such great transformations of society it must needs be that offence come. Certainly, there will be no "war" on the part of the blacks. And it is due to the Southerners to say—and I willingly give them credit for this virtue, because it has not been adequately recognized—that their conduct toward their former slaves has been marked by great kindness and generosity. Slavery with all its evils at least did not extinguish humane sentiments in the breast of the master, unless he was by nature a brute. Broken-down planters will pour into your ear their dire prognostications, but you will notice that at the same time they will share their last bushel of corn with the poor "nigger" that cared for or played with them in their childhood. Every day witnesses in the South ten thousand instances of practical beneficence of this kind, that are very beautiful and very creditable to human nature.

It is among the possibilities that an entirely different solution of this question from any that is now anticipated may come about—that instead of a collision of races there may be a *segregation* of races. The natural *habitat* of the negro is in that part of the South that most approximates the tropics. It happens, at the same time, that this part is also that in which the blacks, being in the ascendency, will exercise most political power. Thither, therefore, both by instinct and by interest, they will tend to gravitate. We may therefore see a redistribution of the negro population, characterized by an abandonment of the Northern tier of Southern States, and a concentration on the States of the Gulf. In this case, the movement would probably be accompanied by a counter-move of the whites in the Gulf States toward the region vacated by the negroes. I mention this simply as a *possible* event, in case the antagonism of the races should show itself more violent than now appears.

W. S.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Mayoralty in Brooklyn.

The chief magistrate of the City of Brooklyn has about as much power as a first-class clerk in a second-class carpet store. He is trammeled and hampered by Legislative enactments, his olden-time duties are taken from him, his distinguished attributes are cut away, and he is reduced to the not over responsible position of Auditor, and figure head. He has no control over Boards, Corporations or Police; he is ignored by Judges, sniffed at by Aldermen, and snubbed by Supervisors. His duties are routine, and his retinue is small, his patronage is slim and his salary nominal.

Nevertheless, the Mayoralty is considered a stepping stone by which one may reach the altitudes of Albany or the firmament of Washington, and besides that many men are fond of being called "your Honor," and others are not averse to responding to the salutation of "Mr. Mayor." In a city containing 400,000 people there must necessarily be a great many ambitious men; there are. In point of fact Brooklyn is as truly noted for her men of ambition as for the number of her sacred edifices—the latter spiring toward Heaven, the former aspiring toward office. The City Hall is an attractive building, and the view from the Mayor's office, on the Fulton-street side, is said to be very fine, but as there can be but one Mayor at a time, and the election is held but once in two years, it follows that that view can be enjoyed by but a very small proportion of a generation.

One of the excitements promised for the coming Fall campaign is the nomination of candidates for the Mayoralty, and the election of one of them to the mahogany chair thereto attached. There are several candidates. That is, there are several gentlemen whose "friends" are very anxious to have them serve their city. On the Republican side are Samuel Booth, Archibald M. Bliss and George H. Fisher. On the Democratic side, Martin Kalbfleisch, John D. Hunter and D. D. Whitney.

Mr. Samuel Booth is the present Mayor. He has signalized his term of office by a rare combination of executive ability and personal integrity that has won the regard of his fellow-citizens, and convinced them that they did a good thing when they chose him. It was stated on good authority some time since, that Mr. Booth intended at the close of his term, January, 1868, to retire from public life and attend more closely to the lumber business than of late he had been able to, but subsequently it was announced that he would be willing to serve his city "in the capacity of a" Senator at Albany, and to that end we have reason to believe his friends have been working. Of late, however, it seems that Mr. Booth would not be apt to decline a second term at the City Hall, and his reappearance is a very serious annoyance to the hungry chaps who thought to secure the succession. As against the Democratic candidates thus far named, it is believed Mr. Booth would be very strong before the people, but unfortunately he just has to run the gauntlet of the Convention, and there it is not believed he could stand the pressure.

Mr. Geo. H. Fisher is President of the Board of Aldermen. Aldermen are not the same type the world around; indeed, there is a vast difference between the Aldermen of Brooklyn and those of another city we might mention, although there are some pretty hard tickets even in Brooklyn. In this body Mr. Fisher has distinguished himself, first as a clear-headed and faithful officer, attending carefully and conscientiously to the necessities of the city in general, and of his ward in particular, and now as the presiding officer by a quiet dignity of manner, and a perfect impartiality that have won the regard, respect and esteem of his associates. Mr. Fisher is not as well known to the general public as Mr. Booth is. But in the Eastern District, as Williamsburgh is very foolishly called, he is extremely popular and would poll a large vote.

Mr. Archibald M. Bliss has long been spoken of in this connection, and until recently it was generally conceded that his was the name upon which the delegates would rally. Since, however, the chances seem so decidedly in favor of the Republican ticket, other names have been broached and other parties are desirous of contesting for the prize. Mr. Bliss has the [illegible] committed to his interest, and the current tends toward him although there is, as he well knows, many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip. As a man Mr. Bliss is popular, as an Alderman he was efficient, as a candidate he would be very strong.

THE DEMOCRATS

are never at a loss for candidates. "Old man" Kalbfleisch seems to think he has a life lien upon all the offices in the gift of the people, and like other great men has pretty well swung the circle of preferment. Over him and his aspirations there is a great deal of talk, but as yet no action. When he was Mayor he was very economical; so much so that his successor was obliged to shoulder huge bills for repairs and necessary expenses that properly belonged to him. Mr. Kalbfleisch is rich, also a manufacturer of chemicals, and if report be true, has recently taken to a personal style of Sweitzerkase argument more rank than rulable. He is a vigorous, driving, public spirited citizen, but stands no more chance of being elected Mayor that he does of catching the small-pox from an unborn babe.

Mr. John D. Hunter is a merchant of many years' residence in Brooklyn. He is remembered chiefly in connection with the Sub-Treasury frauds and the remarkable investigation that resulted in the signal overthrow of his accusers. He is a good, quiet, practical man, of no positive political strength, but of many friendships. He easily defeated Chittenden for Congress, but the knowing ones consider that that is not a fair test of his strength before the people. His chances are better than those of Kalbfleisch.

Mr. D. D. Whitney seems to be the most available candidate on the Democratic side. He occupies with the wirepullers very much the position that Bliss does with the managers of the Republican Party, and a general opinion seems to point to him as the proper standard-bearer of his party. He has this advantage over Kalbfleisch—his record is good. During the war he was straight and square on the main question. Fortunately, he never went to Congress, he never was tempted to play the orator, he never has forced himself upon the people, he never (and this in the Democratic Party is a huge card) ran a stump ticket. Kalbfleisch, it will be remembered, defeated Ben Price, the regular nominee of his party, when he ran against Col. Wood, by thrusting himself in as a wedge candidate. He was defeated himself, and caused the defeat of his party. In fact, the Republicans could not ask a stronger weapon to wield against Kalbfleisch, it he should be nominated, than the utterances of the Democratic "organ" and the Democratic "orators" of those days. Mr. Whitney is free from all these complications, and his friends confidently look for his nomination, and are ready to bet on his triumphant election.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, Justice.

A FOOLISH GIRL FROM MAINE.

During the early part of last week Joseph Sanford, aged 65 years, formed the acquaintance of Miss Caroline Webber, aged 20 years, in the town of Bangor, Me., and on finding that she was an orphan and wholly inexperienced in the ways of this wicked world, the old sinner prevailed upon the unsophisticated girl to elope with him to this City. Sanford had represented himself as having a comfortable home and ample means, and also professed the warmest love for "Carrie." These dreams of love and future happiness were rudely broken on their arrival in the metropolis, where the girl found herself an inmate of a sailors' boarding-house in Water-street, and her sensibilities were pained by finding so many uncouth companions. In order to rescue her from the clutches of Sanford, a complaint was lodged at the Fourth Ward Police Station by some of her friends from the Frontier State, and Sanford was arrested by Officer Churchill, of the Fourth Ward, and arraigned before the magistrate yesterday afternoon, when the above facts were elicited. As the pretty little Miss Carrie did not wish to prefer any complaint against her aged and impecunious admirer, he was allowed to depart, evidently much relieved at the escape. Carrie expressed a determination to return to her native town in company with her friends, evidently disgusted with her brief experience of City life. The accused did not succeed in his fell designs.

A DWARF CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.

Amidee Fisco, a native of Belgium, and only three feet six inches in height, was arrested by Detective Dusenbury and arraigned before the Court yesterday on a charge of burglary. Robert Link, of No. 753 Broadway, appeared as complainant, and stated that on the 11th inst. his safe, which contained $3,000 worth of jewelry, had been broken open and goods to the value of $500 abstracted. A few days afterward he noticed one of the stolen rings in the possession of the prisoner, and he at once caused his arrest. The detective made a vigilant search for the remainder of the missing property, but failed to find it. It also appeared that the prisoner worked on the premises, and it is supposed that he obtained possession of the safe key, with which he procured a duplicate. Fisco denied the charge, but was held for trial, as he had endeavored to hide the ring furnishing the clue, which was of peculiar make. He is 27 years of age.

EXCISE CASES.

Louis Paynard, of No. 72 Elm-street, Wm. Holbrook, of No. 108 Vesey-street, Braisted C. Thompson, of No. 71 North Moore-street, and Thomas F. Baker, of No. 165 Canal-street, were arrested and arraigned before the sitting magistrate yesterday morning, on a charge of violating the Excise Law, and as the evidence was deemed sufficient they were all held for trial and allowed to furnish bail in the sum of $100 each.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, Justice.

THE MERY CASE

was called up again yesterday, and the examination resumed. This case, one of the most remarkable in judicial annals, was commenced—so far as the criminal proceedings under the State law are concerned—on the 15th of July last, by Emeline Mery making an affidavit of forgery and another of perjury and false pretences against a woman named in the proceedings as Caroline Schwanke. The foundation for these affidavits was the fact that Caroline Schwanke, claiming to be the true Emeline Mery, had set up ownership of the premises No. 132 East Sixteenth-street, standing on the Register's book in the name of Emeline Mery, and in the possession of the complainant in the cases brought in the Essex Market Police Court. Acting upon this assumed ownership and identity, Caroline Schwanke had instituted various civil suits to enforce her alleged rights, styling herself in these suits Emeline Mery.

Yesterday the complainant, Emeline Mery, was on the stand, and testified in detail to the circumstances under which she came into possession of the disputed premises, denying that she had ever signed the name of Emeline Mery to any of the papers in any of the various civil suits pending to enforce the rights of Caroline Schwanke, *alias* Emeline Mery. On cross-examination the witness gave a detailed statement of her life, showing her marriage with Mery, now deceased, and accounting for every hour from her childhood up to the present time; and it further appeared that her right to the name of Emeline Mery and to the ownership of the property had never been disputed until the claims of Caroline Schwanke were set up.

At the conclusion of the cross-examination of the witness, the case was continued until the 29th inst., when, if past experience can be relied on, it will grow more complex, and, finally, the two Emeline Merys will grow as confounding as the two Dromios. The prospect is extremely good that the reporters will soon be obliged to give up the case in sheer despair of being able to write an intelligible sentence about it.

A LARCENY ALLEGED.

Peter Hennessy, 38 years of age, a cartman by occupation, and residing at No. 64 Cherry-street, was charged by Hugh Waterson, No. 66 James-street, with the larceny of two dresses and a coat valued at $54. The story is, that on Thursday last Waterson and wife went out leaving Hennessy in charge of their rooms and children, and on coming back found the above property missing, the children informing them that no one had been in the rooms during their absence except Hennessy. The accused denied having any knowledge of the matter, but was committed in default of $500 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

EXCISE CASES.

Daniel Carle, No. 184 Forsyth-street; Nathan Nedig, No. 116 Hester-street; William Horscherz, Nos. 126 and 128 Clinton-street; Matthew Lewis, No. 186 Division-street; Frederick Scherer, No. 250 Division-street, were each brought up on a charge of not having their liquor saloons effectually closed on Sunday, and were required to give bail in the sum of $200 each to answer at the General Sessions.

JEFFERSON MARKET—SMITH, Acting Justice.

EXCISE CASES.

Officer Heley, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested and produced Virginia Bell, No. 67 Laurens-street, who brought out to him a glass of whisky, gave it to him and refused payment for the same.

Officer Dever, of the Eighteenth Precinct, went to the back door of the saloon of August Koerner, No. 240 East Twenty-second-street, and by that means gaining access to the bar-room bought and paid for a glass of beer.

Officer Lewis, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, went to the back door of the saloon of Edward Gounnod, No. 365 Seventh-avenue, and waited until he got an opportunity of passing into the saloon, which done, he found Gounnod selling ale and beer to several parties in the room.

Officer Donohue, of the Twentieth Precinct, going to the saloon of Michael Kelly, No. 540 West Twenty-ninth-street, saw Michael behind the bar in his saloon with his bottles exposed.

Officer Godfrey, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, at the saloon of Henry Affermann, No. 62 Carmine-street, saw the proprietor draw a quantity of beer or ale which was on tap and give it to a man who carried it away on tap.

Officer Inmen, of the Fifteenth Precinct, went to the saloon of Henry Krohmann, No. 703 Broadway, and there found the door leading from the store in front to the saloon in the rear standing open.

All of the above visits were made on Sunday, and in each case the party visited was arrested on a charge of violation of the Excise Law. Being produced before the Court, they were each required to give bail in the sum of $300 to answer the misdemeanor at the Court of General Sessions.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball—Atlantic vs. Picked Nine.

This game, after frequent postponements on account of the weather, came to a settlement yesterday on the Union Grounds, Williamsburgh. The contest originated on the part of several ball-players to bestow upon Mr. Pearce, of the Atlantic Club, the proceeds of the entrance money, which amounts to a handsome sum on occasions of first-class games. The nine selected to contend with the Atlantics were selected by Mr. Pearce himself, and his judgment could not have been improved upon. The Atlantics went into the game short the services of Smith and Start, but as good substitutes were on hand, the Champions believed they would pull through victorious. But the sequel will show how they pulled through. Until the close of the seventh inning the game was closely and finely played by both sides, and though the Picked Nine had the lead, there was nothing disheartening in the condition of affairs. But the eighth inning saw them draw a blank, and from this out they played no game at all. On the part of the Picked Nine their play was perfect, and the victory gained was fairly and skillfully won, they being altogether too much for the champions, and the attempt of the latter to turn the edge of their defeat in the manner they did, had the opposite effect of making it more keen and cutting.

Where all were good it were almost invidious to particularize, but we must mention Walker, Stockman and Swandel's play from first to last, there not being an error committed by either, but everything brilliant beyond their previous performances. Following is the score:

ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.	PICKED NINE.	Outs.	Runs.
Pearce, s. s.	4	0	Walker, p.	5	2
Ferguson, 3d b.	3	2	Stockman, s. s.	4	2
Galvin, 1st b.	2	2	Tracey, l. f.	3	3
Crane, 2d b.	3	1	Lennon, c.	3	3
Mills, c.	2	2	Swandel, 1st b.	2	3
McDonald, c. f.	4	1	Patterson, 3d b.	4	2
Kenny, l. f.	1	2	Macdiarmid, c. f.	1	4
Zettlein, p.	4	0	Beens, 2d b.	3	3
Regan, r. f.	3	1	Lewis, r. f.	2	2
Total	27	11	Total	27	24

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	0	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	5—11
Picked Nine	2	1	0	4	1	1	1	4	7—24

Fly-catches—Atlantic, 5; Picked Nine, 11.
Out on fouls—Atlantic, 4; Picked Nine, 7.
Out on bases—Atlantic, 9; Picked Nine, 13.
Struck out—Walker, 1.
Left on bases—Atlantic, 8; Picked Nine, 3.
Double plays—Atlantic, 1; Picked Nine, 1.
Home runs—Ferguson, 1.
Passed balls, Mills, 3; Zettlein, 1; Lennon, 3.
Bases on called balls—Atlantic, 2; Picked Nine, 2.
Umpire—Mr. Hall, of the Excelsior Club.
Scorer—Mr. Monk.
Time of game—Two hours.

Boston vs. New-York Cricket Club.

Yesterday the first elevens of the Cambridge Club, of Boston, Mass., engaged in a match with the famous New-York Club, at the grounds of the latter, foot of Ninth-street, Hoboken. The number of visitors was larger than on any former occasion this season, including a large proportion of ladies.

New-York took the first inning, and obtained 60 runs by steady good play. The bowling of the Bostonians was very effective.

The New-England cricketers made 64 in their first inning, only heading their opponents by four runs. But in the second inning of New-York they lost five wickets for seven runs. Six strong batsmen, however, have to be disposed of before the innings close. These may probably put a different aspect on the game. Play will be resumed to-day at 11 A. M.

NEW-YORK.

First Inning.	Runs.	Second Inning.	Runs.
Jarvis, b. E. Eastwood	0		
Bullis, c. Haigh, b. A. Eastwood	9	c. Lancy, b. A. Eastwood	1
McCulloch, run out	7		
Byron, c. Sullivan, b. E. Eastwood	0		
Lee, c. A. Eastwood, b. E. Eastwood	12	not out	4
Rogerson, b. A. Eastwood	0	run out	0
Higham, c. Lancy, b. E. Eastwood	11		
Kerr, b. E. Eastwood	5		
Dempsey, b. A. Eastwood	7	c. Want, b. A. Eastwood	0
Jenkins, st. Haigh, b. E. Eastwood	3	b. A. Eastwood	0
Moore, not out	3	b. A. Eastwood	2
Bye, 1; leg byes, 3	4		
Total	60	Total	7

BOSTON.

First Inning.	Runs.	First Inning.	Runs.
E. Eastwood, b. Lee	7	Want, l. b. w., b. Lee	2
Cashman, run out	21	P. Sullivan, b. Rogerson	8
A. Eastwood, b. Lee	0	Lumb, b. Rogerson	8
Hammond, c. Moore, b. Rogerson	5	Lancy, not out	3
Haigh, b. Rogerson	0	Byes, 9; l. b., 1; wides, 2	12
Crossland, b. Rogerson	5	Total	64

Umpires—Dr. Collamore and Tyler.
Scorers—Messrs. Kidder and Garrison.

NEW-JERSEY.

Gross Insult to Ladies.—A young man, 20 years of age, named John Cashman, was arrested in Hoboken, at 12 o'clock on Saturday night, charged with indecent and disorderly behavior toward two ladies, the wives of prominent citizens. The ladies were on their return home from New-York, and while walking through Washington-street, a short distance in advance of their husbands, young Cashman approached, and catching hold of one of the ladies made a grossly insulting proposition, at which the lady gave him a slap in the face. At this juncture the husbands came up, when young Cashman ran across the street, and took refuge behind a shutter-box. Officer Murphy happening to come along was informed of the transaction, and started to cross the street, when Cashman ran up Fifth-street, followed by the officer, who, finding that he was not gaining ground, drew his revolver and fired two shots over the fugitive's head. At the second shot, Cashman tripped his foot and fell on a heap of stones, when the officer came up and took him into custody. On Sunday the accused was taken before Recorder Avery and fined $10—the complainants through fear of publicity declining to make a more serious charge.

The Killing of Jones.—The shooting at Saratoga of James T. Jones, deputy jailer of the Hudson County Jail, and nephew of the jailer, W. D. W. C. Jones, has caused a deep feeling of sorrow in the community where he was known. The deceased was twenty-one years of age, and was the son of James P. Jones, of South Bergen, where the remains were sent for interment yesterday. The deceased is represented as a young man of lively and frolicsome disposition, but in no wise of a quarrelsome nature, or inclined to engage in disturbances. He visited Saratoga in company with several respectable young men, and Mr. Mitchell, of Jersey City, who entered the room immediately after the murder, says that Jones' companions were not intoxicated, and they informed him that, so far as they knew, Jones had drank nothing that morning. The friends of the person who shot Jones attempted to create sympathy in his behalf by falsely representing that Jones and his companions were a gang of professional blacklegs, but Sheriff Merseles, of Hudson County, who was sojourning at Saratoga, very promptly refuted the charge.

Church Matters.—Yesterday afternoon the corner-stone of the new church of the First German Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of St. John was laid in Court-street, between High and West streets, Newark. The services were conducted both in German and English, and a large number of persons were in attendance to witness the ceremonies. On Sunday afternoon the new church edifice just completed for the Third German Evangelical Lutheran Church on Forrest-street, Newark, was dedicated to the service of God in the presence of quite a large congregation. The new Methodist Episcopal Church at Tuckahoe will be dedicated on the 1st of September. It is a fine structure, 65 feet in length and 40 wide, with a steeple 110 feet high. The cost of the edifice is $11,000. The anniversary and parade of the Rahway Sunday-school Association will take place on the afternoon of Sept. 3, when over 1,500 children are expected to participate. Addresses are to be delivered by Hon. John Hill, of Boonton, John Davidson, of Elizabeth, and others.

Serious Burning Accident.—About 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, while one of the workmen in the kerosene oil refinery corner of South Eighth and Prospect streets, Jersey City, was engaged in raking out one of the furnaces, the flame flared up and ignited the oil in one of the stills. The foreman, a German named John Shuhardt, attempted to extinguish the flames, when his clothes took fire and he was badly burned on his right side nearly from head to foot. The flesh in some places was burned to a crisp. The injured man was conveyed to his home, No. 244 South Eighth-street, where he now lies in a very precarious condition.

Arrest of an Impostor.—Justice Mills, of Newark, yesterday committed a genteel and neatly dressed young man, about 19 years of age, to the County Jail under the Vagrant Act. The young man, who gives his name as William Meginnis, of Strasburgh, Penn., was engaged in soliciting donations for a charitable purpose, and he acknowledged to Justice Mills that he had collected over $200 beside his expenses. It was ascertained that he had also been operating at Rahway.

Youthful Thief.—A lad 13 years of age, named Alfred Chadburne, was arrested in Newark yesterday on a charge of petit larceny. The accused was employed in the Duval Ink Factory, and at various times has taken sums of money from his employer, and also from the men employed in the place, and on Saturday was detected in the act of stealing $6 from the safe. He was held for trial.

Arrest of an Alleged Horse Thief.—Yesterday Detectives Smith and Brant, of the Newark Police, arrested a man named John Bland at his house on the Elizabethtown road, charged with having stolen a horse some three months since from a canal boatman named Morris. The horse was found in possession of the accused party, who was locked up to await trial.

Sudden Death.—Mary McCormack, aged 15 years, [illegible] Sunday night at the residence of her parents in Provost-street, Jersey City. She was taken with chills, and died in a few minutes afterward. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered that death resulted "from natural causes to the jury unknown."

Fatal Kerosene Accident.—A domestic in the employ of Major Winans, at Elizabeth, was so badly burned on Saturday as to cause her death in a few hours. She was holding a lighted candle in one hand and a bottle of kerosene oil in the other, when the oil ignited, bursting the bottle and scattering the burning liquid over her person.

The Boonton Railroad.—The spur about five miles in length connecting Boonton by rail with the Morris and Essex road, has been completed, and to-day (Tuesday) an excursion train will run over it. Regular trips in connection with the Morris & Essex trains will be commenced next week.

Robbery at Irvington.—Some time during Sunday night the house of Mr. Kissam, at Irvington, was entered and robbed of a few dollars in money and some articles of wearing apparel. Three other dwellings in that vicinity were burglariously entered, but the thieves secured no plunder.

Foundling.—The body of an infant, bearing evidence of having recently been born, was found in a heap of offal in the outskirts of Newark on Sunday. An investigation is in progress by Dr. Dodd, the county physician.

The Case of Messrs. Tack.

The Petroleum Board of Trade of Philadelphia yesterday adopted the following resolutions in relation to the Messrs. Tack, of that city, who were arrested in New-York on Friday last as alleged fugitives from justice at the instance of Mr. Jas. O'Connor, of Pittsburgh:

Whereas, The account as published in the papers of the day of the recent arrest of Messrs. Aug. H. and Theo. E. Tack, of the firms of Tack Bros., of Philadelphia, and Tack Bros. & Co., Pittsburgh, are calculated to do injury to them, it is

Resolved, That from our long acquaintance with these gentlemen, and from our many business transactions with them, we deem it improbable that they could be guilty of any dishonorable or dishonest transaction; that, believing them to be gentlemen of worth and of high commercial standing, we ask a suspension of public opinion in their case until they shall have had an opportunity of answering the charges preferred against them.

(Signed) HENRY OBERNDOFFER, Chairman.
HENRY H. KING, Secretary.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 26.

Flour declined 25c.@50c.; Spring Extras, $8 40@$9 75. Wheat unsettled; Spring grades have declined 5c.@7c.; Winter grades are unchanged; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 70@$1 71, and No. 2 Spring at $1 58@$1 61½, closing with sellers at $1 50. Corn firm and quiet, with a decline of ½c.@1c., closing at 95½c.@95¾c. for No. 1, and 87c.@77½c. for No. 2. Oats declined 2c.@2½c.; sales at 40c.@42c., closing at the inside. Rye advanced 2c.@4c., closing at $1 04 for No. 1, and $1 02 for No. 2. Barley firmer at $1 05 for No. 2. Mess Pork steady at $23 50. Lard nominal at 12½c.@12⅝c. Beef Cattle dull and nominal. Live Hogs dull at $6 25@$6 50 for good to choice. Receipts—38,000 bbls. Flour, 157,000 bushels Wheat, 231,000 bushels Corn, 200,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—4,800 bbls. Flour, 8,500 bushels Wheat, 159,000 bushels Corn, 86,000 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 26.

Tobacco active but unchanged. Hemp quiet. Flour dull; Superfine, $7 50@$8; Extra, $8 25@$8 50; Double Extra, $10 50@$10 75; Choice Treble Extra, $12@$12 25. Wheat heavy; choice grades have declined 2c.@5c.; Spring and low grades fall declined 10c.; prime and choice Red and White, $2 18@$2 28; Spring $1 40@$1 47. Corn flat at $1 10@$1 12½ for prime and choice Yellow and White. Oats heavy at 60c.@66c., the latter figure for Fancy. Barley $1 75 for choice Fall. Rye firm at $1 10@$1 16. Provisions firm; Mess Pork, $24 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 13c., Clear Rib Sides, 15½c.; Clear Sides, 16½c.; Fancy Sugar-cured Hams, 20. Lard quiet at 13c. for choice Kettle in barrels. Whisky firm at $2 10 for free. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 sacks; Corn, 5,500 sacks; Oats, 4,200 sacks; Barley, 1,200 sacks; Rye, 385 sacks.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 26.

Cotton dull; Low Middling, 26½c.; receipts, 217 bales Louisiana. Sugar—The stock is light; sales of retail lots at 15¼c.@15¾c. for fully fair; Cuba Sugar is retailing in hogsheads at 13¾c.@13¾c. for good fair, and 12¾c.@13¼c.; for Nos. 12 and 13. Louisiana Molasses, 60c.; Cuba Molasses is dull at 50c.@51c., by cargo. Flour quiet; light sales of Superfine at $9. Corn—Purchasers are holding off; White and Mixed, $1 25. Oats firm at 70c. Prime Hay, $30. Bacon—Shoulders firm at 13¾c.@14c.; Clear Sides at 17¾c.@18c. Lard firm; barrels, 14¼c.; kegs, 14¾c.@15c. Pork—No sales; quoted at $26. Gold, 140¼. Sterling Exchange, 153@155. New-York Sight Exchange ⅜ ℘ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 26.

Coffee quiet but steady; small sales of Rio at 18¾c., gold. Cotton dull and nominally unchanged. Flour quiet and without change in prices. Wheat—Prime steady and scarce; sales at $2 50 for red prime and $2 55 for choice; damp and common lots dull and lower, the price ranging as low as $1 80. Corn dull; white lower; sales at $1 06@$1 08; prime yellow, $1 15@$1 16. Oats firmer; sales at 58c.@62c. in bulk; inferior lots range as low as 41c. Rye dull; good to prime, 60c.@66c. Provisions firmer; bulk Shoulders held at 12¾c.; Sides at 14¼c. Bacon Sides, 13¾c.@15¾c. Mess Pork, $23@$24. Lard, 13c. for City and 13¾c. for Western. Sugar steady at 11¼c.@11¾c. Whisky dull and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 26.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1 Red was held at $2 13@$2 15; buyers offer $2 10. Corn firm and scarce at 95c. for No. 1; owners are holding back for a rise. Oats are in better supply and are lower and unsettled at 57c.@58c. Rye dull at $1 35. Cotton dull and nominal at 25½c.@26c. for Middling. Whisky unchanged. Provisions firm; Mess Pork $23 75. Bulk Meats, 11¾c.@13¾c., with large sales; Shoulders were held at the close at 11¾c. Bacon firm at 12¼c.@12½c. for Shoulders, and 15¾c.@16c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Lard held at 13c.; buyers offer 12¾c.; but little is offering. Butter unchanged. Flaxseed in demand at $1 10@$1 15. Gold, 140¾. Money easy at 8@10.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 26.

Receipts—Wheat, 96,000 bushels; Corn, 106,000 bushels; Oats, 125,000 bushels; Flour, 20,000 bbls. Shipments—Wheat, 29,000 bushels; Corn, 192,000 bushels; Oats, 30,000 bushels; Rye, 9,000 bushels. Freights—15c. on Wheat, 12½c. on Corn, 8¼c. on Oats to New-York. Flour dull but unchanged, with a downward tendency. Wheat dull at $2@$2 40. Corn dull and 2c. lower; sales of 20,000 bushels Western, per sample, at 99c., and later 16,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 98c. Oats lower; 55c. Rye nominal. Barley nominal. Mess Pork, Lard and Highwines nominally unchanged. Grain in store—Wheat 19,200 bushels; Corn, 307,200 bushels; Oats, 53,000 bushels; Rye, 2,400 bushels; Buckwheat, 1,184 bushels.

OSWEGO, Monday, Aug. 26.

Flour in good demand, chiefly for the interior, Eastern and Southern trade; sales 1,800 bbls. at $10 50@$11 for No. 1 Spring; $11 50 for Red Winter; $12 50 for Double Extra. Wheat and Corn quiet, and quotations nominal. Corn Meal $2 50 ℘ cwt. Millfeed in good demand; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $25@$26 ℘ ton. Canal Freights quiet on grain—Wheat 9¼c., Corn 7¾c. to New-York; Lumber $3 75 to the Hudson. Railroad Freights—On Flour to Boston, 70c.; to Albany, 59c.; to New-York by rail and river, 60c. Lake Imports—10,000 bushels Wheat, 5,745,000 feet Lumber. Canal Exports—800 bbls. Flour, 14,200 bushels Wheat, 40,900 bushels Corn, 1,326,000 feet of Lumber.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Aug. 26.

Flour quiet but unchanged. Wheat dull and inactive; No. 1 Winter Red offered at $2 10, with no buyers. Corn quiet but firm, and advanced 1c.; Mixed, in store, $1. Oats dull but unchanged; held at 54c., in store; receipts large. Rye quiet, and held at $1 15 for No. 1 State, in store. Barley steady at $1@$1 10 for No. 1. Petroleum dull and nominal; Standard White, in bond, at 24c.

TOLEDO, Monday, Aug. 26.

Flour dull and declining. Wheat—White Michigan declined 7c.; Amber declined 3c.; Spring declined 12c.; sales of White Michigan at $2 10@$2 12; Amber at $2 01; No 1 Red Western at $2; No. 1 Spring at $1 75. Corn declined 3c.@4c.; Sales of No. 1 at $1@$1 01; No. 2 at 97c.; Michigan at 95c. Oats—Sales at 46c. for No. 1. Rye scarce; $1 18 for No. 1. Barley held at $1 05; bid $1.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Aug. 26.

Flour active; City Double Extras $10; Country do., $9 75; Extras, $8 50@$8 60. Wheat active, at $1 65@$1 67 for No. 1, and $1 62 for No. 2. Oats weak at 43c. for No. 1, and 42c. for No. 2. Corn nominal at 90c. for No. 1, and 87c. for No. 2. Receipts—700 bbls. Flour, 2,800 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,8.0 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 26.

Tobacco firmer; sales 80 hhds. Lugs at $3 60@$50; Leaf—Common to medium Fair, $6 30@$22. Flour dull; Supefine $7; A No. 1, $10 50. Wheat, $2 05@$2 10. Corn, dull at $1, delivered, and 83c.@85c. in bulk. Mess Pork, $23 75. Bacon—Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c.; fancy Hams, 21¾c., packed. Lard, 13¾c.@33. Cotton nominal at 24c.@25c. Raw Whisky, in bond, 30.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, Aug. 26.

Cotton dull at 25c.@25½c. Superfine Flour unchanged. Corn, $1 15@$1 20. Oats, 65c.@78c. Mess Pork, $25 75@$26@25. Bacon—Shoulders, 13¾c.@14c.; Clear Sides, 17c.@17½c. Hams, 22¾c. Lard, 12¾c.@13c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 26.

Cotton steady at 27¾c. for Middling. Flour steady; fresh ground Extra Family, $11 50@$13. Wheat, Red, $2 35@$2 45. Corn—Yellow, $1 25; Mixed Western $1 22. Oats dull at 80c.@68c. Sugar—Havana 11¾c.@12c. Petroleum nominal.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 26.

Beeves are in fair demand; sales 2,200 head at 10c.@16½c. Cows unchanged. Sheep dull and lower; sales 12,000 head at 4¾c.@5¾c. Hogs active; sales 3,000 head at $10@$10 50 ℘ 100 lbs. net.

MOBILE, Ala., Monday, Aug. 26.

Cotton is in demand, but prices are nominal; holders are more disposed to realize; sales 50 bales; Low Middling; 23¾@24c. Forty-three bales of new Cotton have been received to date.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Aug. 26.

Cotton steady at Saturday's decline. Sales 79 bales Middlings at 26¾. Receipts 28 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Aug. 26.

Cotton—Market dull with but little inquiry. Sales of Middling at 25¾c. Receipts 50 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Aug. 26.

Cotton market quiet. Sales 56 bales Middling at 24c. Receipts 76 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Aug. 26.

Spirits of Turpentine are quiet at 52¾c. Resin steady at $2 90@$7.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 26.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 97; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¾; Reading Railroad, 52¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55¾. Gold, 140¾.

(Advertisement.)

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Northern Light	Aug. 1	Bremen	New-York
City of Manchester	Aug. 10	Liverpool	New-York
Tripoli	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York
Ville de Paris	Aug. 15	Havre	New-York
Atalanta	Aug. 17	London	New-York
Germania	Aug. 17	Hamburg	New-York
Hansa	Aug. 17	Bremen	New-York
Manhattan	Aug. 20	Liverpool	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
Nebraska	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool
City of New-York	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool
Java	Aug. 28	Boston	Liverpool
Wm. Penn	Aug. 31	New-York	London
Erin	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Hibernia	Aug. 31	New-York	Glasgow, &c.
[illegible]	Aug. 31	New-York	Havre

Departure of Foreign Mails.

The Mails for Europe, via Boston and Liverpool, by the *Java*, close at the General Post-office, Tuesday, Aug. 26, at 5:30 P. M.

The Mails for Europe, via Quebec, by the *Hibernia*, close Wednesday, Aug. 28, at 6 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at ....5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails...5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island..........5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River..........3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad..........5 P. M.
North Mails..........5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way..........5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at..........5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Nevada, from Greytown, Nic.—C. F. Dana, Lieut. Benden, U. S. A., Col. R. S. Webb, U. S. A., S. A. Dunning, C. W. Gordon, B. Levine, E. Frederick, U. S. N., W. H. Rogers, Miss J. K. Booth, F. W. Mitchell, H. Nathan and family, Miss Walton, J. B. Eddy and family, A. Waring, L. Gutowsky and wife, Edward Holland and wife, M. C. Lake, J. McIntyre and wife, M. M. Payne, J. W. Rickard, Mrs. H. P. Danabar and family, A. Mengis and wife, W. O'Hara, J. Smith, C. W. Clapp, F. N. Blake, G. Wetzler, W. A. Slack, Miss M. E. Holman, Miss A. J. Travers, B. X. Brown and family, Mrs. H. V. Freeman, Miss Hoffman, B. Marks, wife and daughter, J. McMustrie, A. M. Clark, A. Roberts, C. W. Schultz, L. Bruckers, N. C. Smith, J. T. Bagnell, W. R. Duvall, J. S. McCulloch, A. Vaegle, M. F. Coit, H. and J. O'Neil, Wm. Hancock, E. Caman, L. E. Kiefer, J. R. Jagon, G. W. Sherman, Jr., T. Harrington, C. D. Cadmus, C. Liddall, M. Smith, R. D. Colters, Mrs. M. C. Dunwell and child, R. B. Page, F. W. Dustin and family, E. Barrett, S. Manuell, V. Bunchard and wife, M. Pritchard, J. H. Peter, B. Smith, J. Hannah, J. N. Burke, J. W. Gardner, J. P. Mee, L. P. Morrell, M. B. Gammons, P. Buncenger, J. Jones and wife, J. Thompson, J. Robertson, H. H. Porter, D. Cairns, H. B. Kelly, C. Sturere and wife, G. W. Slayton and wife, J. C. Huffman, E. Roch, O. P. Gibbons, Mrs. Dennis and 2 children, J. J. Webb and wife, G. E. White, M. Irving, H. M. Hyde, J. G. Blake and son, D. D. Ferrell, A. B. Mullet, J. A. Hunt, E. J. Mathews, wife and child, A. B. Mudge, W. S. Buckingham, L. C. Colly and wife, Mrs. J. Darby and infant, P. Mier, Mrs. G. W. King, H. C. Foye, S. S. Wilton and wife, R. A. Waterman, Mrs. F. and Miss A. Goodhue, Alice Beebe, Wm. Tuttle, C. T. Haley, A. Sleeper and wife, D. Moore, Mrs. Pratt and child, T. Perrington and daughter, S. Truesdale, D. P. Casper, Mrs. C. Fowler, Mrs. J. F. Buckley, J. C. Augustine, G. M. Perrit, E. J. Sherley, wife and infant, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Manhattan, from Charleston.—Mrs. A. Eccleston, Miss A. Hubbard, Mrs. A. Dierson, Miss S. Dierson, Mrs. T. Hurley, Mrs. P. Wineman, Miss Rosa Dibble, C. R. Brewster, Miss A. Brewster, Miss Huger, Mrs. C. Reed, Miss C. Reed, Mrs. C. A. Babbitt, Miss Babbitt, Mrs. G. A. Laamb, C. Heinsens, Mrs. Belle Smith, Miss Annie Smith, Mr. Baumgartner, Rev. W. H. Adams and lady, Mrs. J. Latz, Mrs. C. H. Bernard, Mrs. B. McNamee, Mrs. C. Fitzgerald, H. R. Saunders, M. L. Wilkins, C. L. De Randamie, Dr. Stone and lady, J. H. Ingraham, Jr., J. Dennis, A. D. Billings, H. Struck, William Euston, W. C. Fellows, W. C. Beck, F. Hilaset, J. Hoffman, S. W. Wood, T. Hapham, G. M. Bernard, Capt. L. M. Cosetter, Capt. W. L. Corte, G. C. Hughes, O. E. Hughes, Jr., H. L. Hendrick, Capt. Hamilton, T. B. Hayne, S. Flynn, B. Woolf, R. D. Bacon, L. E. Trescott, G. Holmes, R. F. Payne, and 10 in the steerage.

Aug. 25—*In steamship Tripoli, from Liverpool*—H. Moore, Mr. Odendpal, Mrs. V. Phillips and infant, J. Samuel, Mr. Reeves, wife and 2 children, Thos. Glace, Mrs. E. A. Roberts, Mrs Eda Chapple, J. Hernelson, Mr. and Mrs. Siedentoff, Miss Siedentoff, Mrs. Hoecxscher, H. Evans, Dr. S. V. Uribe, J. Wills, E. A. Puffer, Mr. Ballantine, Mr. Fletcher, W. Dudgeon, M. Carror, M. Bailey, W. Craven, Mr. and Mrs. Slatter, A. and C. Adam, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Bache, W. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Haylus, James Fleming, J. O'Meara, Mr. Glynne, and 526 in the steerage, S. Henderson.

In steamship Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern, N. C.—J. L. Harwell, Mrs. Marks, Mrs. Pavie, Mr. and Mrs. Mahn, 3 children and servant, Mrs. Ulrich and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs Miller and servant, J. Griffin, Charles Tolhmson, Thomas Parson, R. C. Rebor, and 2 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 21	Sun sets	6 41	Moon rises	3 07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	6 02	Gov. Island	6 51	Hell Gate	8 13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. B. Morgan; Chesapeake, Colby, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Glad Tidings, Thomson, Genoa, W. Nelson, Jr.; Abby Ryerson, (Br.,) Dennis, Antwerp, Boyd & Hincken; Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Helena, (Br.,) Coffin, Cow Bay, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Hiram Abiff, Tibbetts, Boston, Miller & Houghton; Marguerite, (Haytien,) Willey, Boston, R. Murray, Jr.; M. A. Benson, (Br.,) Smith, Vera Cruz, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Beatrice, (Dan.,) Krenchel, London, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Harry & Louisa, Potter, Port-au-Prince, H. Becker & Co.; Bachelor, (Br.,) Penny, St. Andrew's, N. B., John Boynton's Son & Co.; Charles Albert, (Br.,) Hardy, Shelburne, N. S., Brett, Son & Co.; Tyro, (Br.,) Layton, St. John, N. B., Crandell, Umphrey & Co.

Schooners N. Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford; Kedron, Holbrook, Indianola and Lavacca, Tupper & Beattie; Mary Allerton, Peirson, Jacksonville, J. B. Phillips; M. E. Taber, Morris, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; John Johnston, McBride, Philadelphia; Antecedent, Sheffield, Bristol, G. N. Stranahan; Jessie Carll, Underhill, Demerara, J. B. Wenberg; Sibyl, Marten, Bristol.

Arrived.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston Aug. 23, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Morgan & Co. 25th inst., at 9:30 A. M., 30 miles N. E. of Cape Lookout, passed steamer Fannie, bound S.; same day, 10:30 A. M., schr. Jeremiah Simonson, hence for Savannah; 12 M., Hatteras Light bearing N. by W., exchanged signals with schr. Wide World, bound S.; 1 P. M., steamer Thames, do.; 26th, 10 A. M., off Absecum, a bark showing white signal with letter P., bound N.

Steamship Nevada, Smith, Greytown, Nic., Aug. 20, with passengers, &c., to North American Steamship Co. Spoke the following vessels 22d, at Swan Island, loading guano for the United States: Barks Nannie T. Bell, Hutchings, in 6 ds.; Mary C. Conery, Conery, do. do. Hunter, York, Sept. 10; Gertrude, Atherton, Sept. 20; brig Alice Starrett, Hooper, Oct. 1.

Steamship Tripoli, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool 13th, via Queenstown 14th inst., with mdse. and 568 passengers to E. Cunard. 23d inst., lat. 41 26, lon. 65 1, signalized steamship Weser, hence for Bremen.

Steamship Sherman, Sampson, New-Orleans 8 ds., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Is anchored in the lower quarantine.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Levant, (Br.,) Ashley, Cow Bay 5 ds., with coal to Parmele Bros.

U. S. steamer Osceola, Foster, St. Croix 7th inst., via Key West 17th, and Fortress Monroe 25th. The following is a list of the officers of the Osceola: Commander, J. P. Foster; A. V. Lieutenant and Ex. Officer, Geo. R. Durand; Acting Master and Navigator, Jas. G. Green; Acting Masters, Chas. F. R. Wappenham, C. H. Rockwell; Ensigns, Norman McLeod, Geo. E. Thomas; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Edward Kershaw; Paymaster, Jared Lonesly, Jr.; Act. 1st Asst. Engineer, Jas. P. Rust; 2d do., Geo. E. Tower, H. C. Blye; 3d do., Jas. C. Weatch, Wm. E. Holland; Mates, J. B. Butt, A. T. Jennings, E. Dooley, Jas. L. Pilunkett; Commander's Clerk, Wm. S. Huddell.

Bark Baltimore, (Pruss.,) Meyer, Rotterdam 45 ds., with mdse. to Charles Luling & Co. 20th inst., on George's Banks, saw a ship's mast, with yards and rigging attached, apparently but a short time in the water.

Bark R. W. Griffiths, Drummond, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Erwin, (of Nassau,) Call, Bridgeport, C. B., 20 ds., with coal to E. A. Hussey & Co. Had light W. and S. W. winds the entire passage.

Brig Monticello, Murray, Remedios 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to Dana Bros.

Brig Blonde, (Br.,) Walker, Bridgeport, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Flor del Mar, (Br.,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Nevada, Doughty, Miramichi, N. B., 24 ds., with deals and spars to C. L. Hatch & Co.

Schr. Magnet, Ingalls, Musquash 15 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Duke of Newcastle, (Br.,) Finley, St. John, N. B., 13 ds., with fish, &c., to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. R. L. Tay, Baker, Windsor 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. S. V. Nichols, (Br.,) Buckard, Bridgeport, C. B., 20 ds., with coal to Henry & Son.

Schr. James H. Hoyt, Robbins, Hartford.

Schr. J. Cone, Chase, Boston.

Schr. Maria, Barber, Westerly.

WIND—At sunset, S., light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 26—Arr. steamers Norman, from Philadelphia; Cambridge, from New-York; Glaucus, do.; Key West, do.

Also arr. barks Harriet Lievesley Shields; Undine, Cienfuegos; Alexandria, do.; brig Constantine, from Jeremie.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 26.—Arr. steamship Thames, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

Quick Passage.—The steamship Nevada, Capt. J. W. Smith, from Greytown, Nic., on the morning of the 20th inst., arrived at this port yesterday (Monday) morning, consigned to North Am. Steamship Co., making the run from Greytown to New-York in 5 days and 22 hours, the quickest time on record, surpassing even her quick passage of July; through from San Francisco in 20 days and 16 hours. The following are the runs of each day: From starting to noon of 21st, 375 miles; from noon 21st to noon 22d, 336 miles; from noon 22d to noon 23d, 360 miles; from noon 23d to noon 24th, 385 miles; from noon 24th to noon 25th, 361 miles; from noon 25th to New-York, 273 miles. Total distance, 2,070 miles.

TARRANT'S
EFFERVESCENT
SELTZER APERIENT

The great Remedy for all Bilious Complaints.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—Extra Class No. 39, Aug. 26, 1867.
52, 12, 25, 9, 31, 46, 47, 10, 27, 3, 61, 15.
GEORGIA STATE—Class No. 40, Aug. 26, 1867.
43, 33, 6, 56, 12, 2, 62, 28, 57, 49, 77, 65.
SUPPLEMENTARY—Extra Class No. 320, Aug. 26, 1867.
42, 15, 22, 65, 76, 78, 58, 21, 67, 68, 59, 69.
SUPPLEMENTARY—Class No. 321, Aug. 26, 1867.
59, 43, 49, 12, 32, 67, 36, 85, 40, 37, 47, 75.

BOYD, WILSON & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

Combination tickets in the above Lottery now ready.
Morning Capital Prize, $7,000, $6,000, $5,000.
Evening Capital Prize, $30,000, $20,000, $15,000.
Circulars sent, prizes cashed, and all orders attended to by addressing McINTIRE & CO.,
No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 503, Aug. 26, 1867.
55, 80, 15, 47, 23, 70, 12, 59, 81, 48, 39, 5, 78.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 504, Aug. 26, 1867.
54, 16, 72, 63, 37, 57, 28, 48, 71, 89, 48, 68.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Extra Class No. 427, Aug. 26, 1867.
3, 27, 67, 18, 22, 41, 54, 78, 36, 16, 68, 44, 21.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Class No. 428, Aug. 26, 1867.
46, 26, 49, 14, 32, 56, 65, 66, 75, 6, 21, 37.

Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given.
Circulars sent free.
JOSEPH BATES,
No. 73 Broadway.